

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 723.—VOL. XXVIII.

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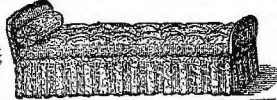


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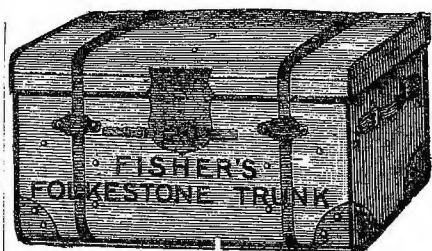
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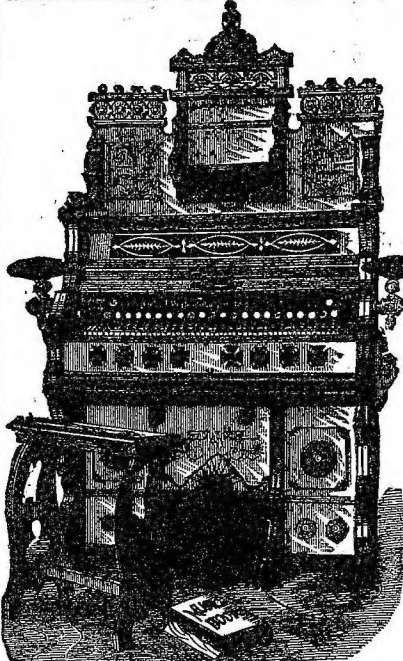
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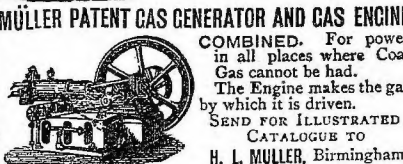
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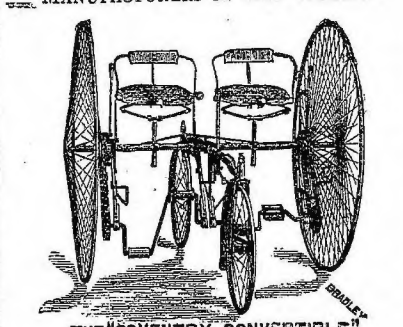
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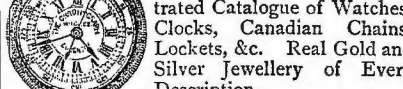
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ers at least \$450. This combination of Reed-Organ and Stop Work, bear in mind, in the BEETHOVEN is patented. No other organ maker dare build it. **PRICE.**—The price of this Organ, which includes a music book, organ bench, choice music, securely packed and delivered on board the steamer at Washington, New Jersey, is **ONLY £24**. **TERMS.**—The terms are Net Cash. Refundances may be made by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express prepaid. **WARRANTED.**—The BEETHOVEN is warranted for six years. Shipped on one year's trial.

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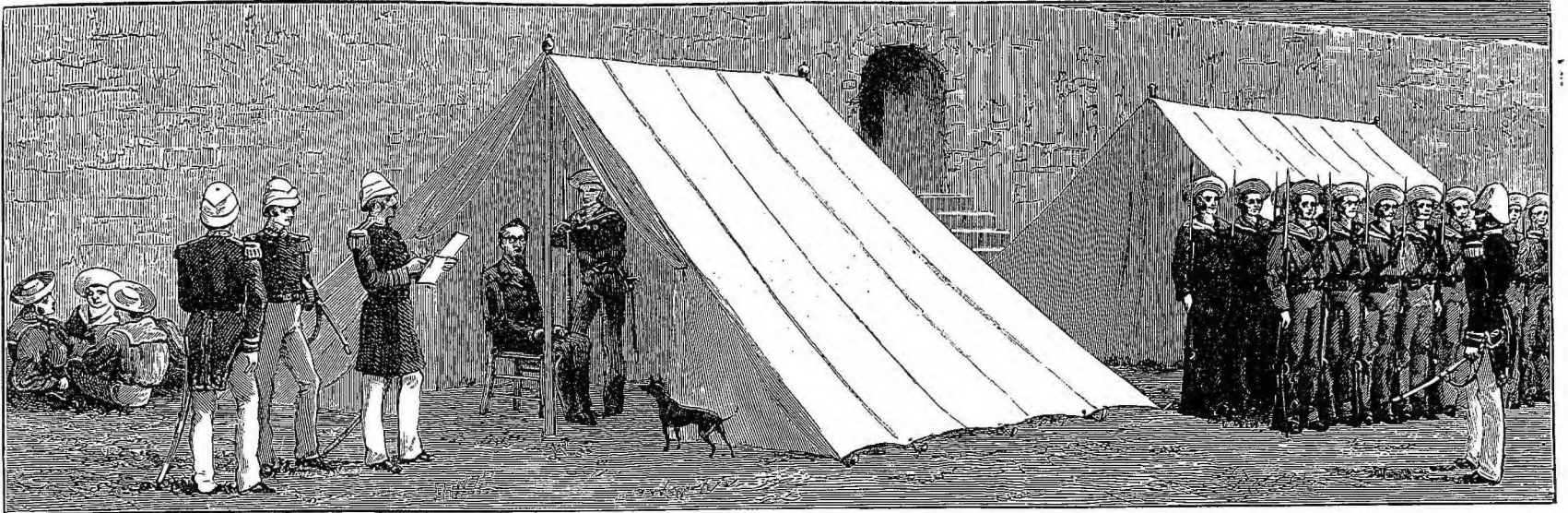
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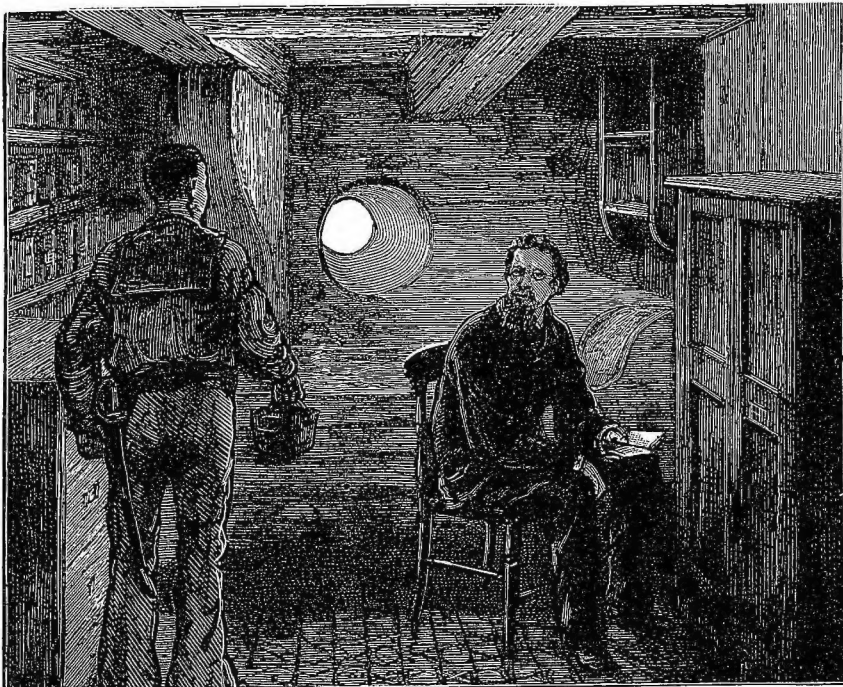
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883

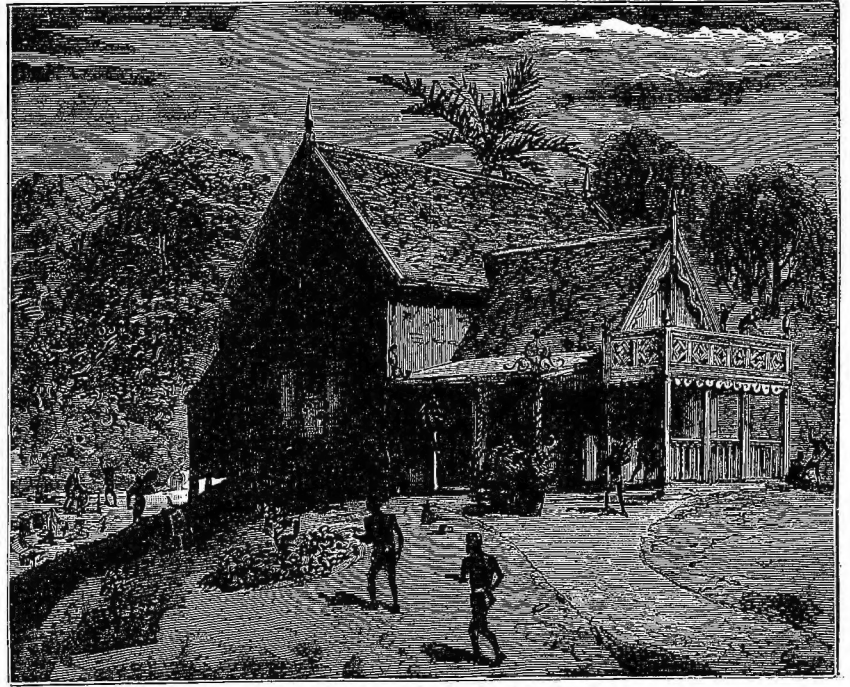
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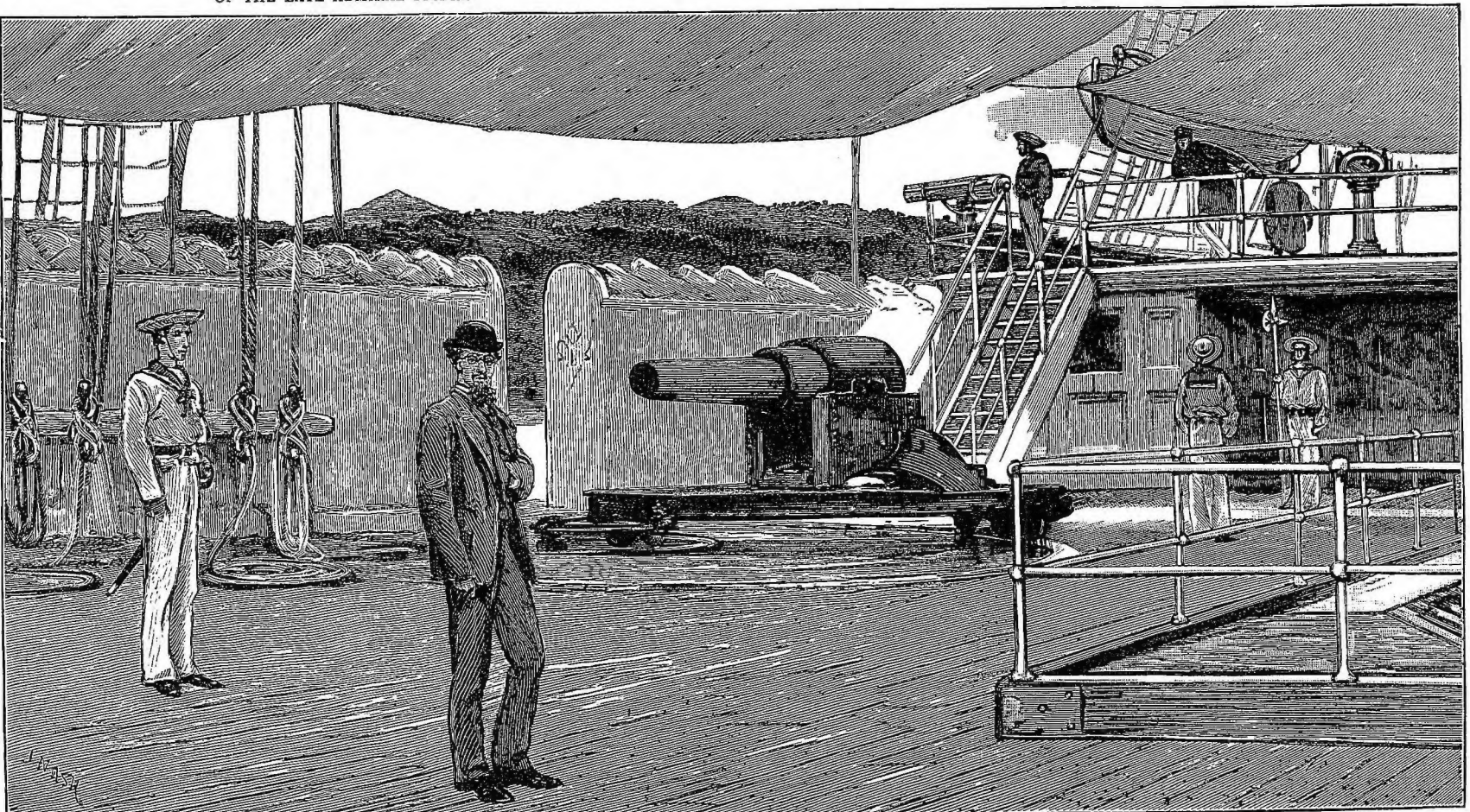
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MR. SHAW'S DAILY PROMENADE OF AN HOUR ON THE DECK OF THE "FLORE"

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR—THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THE REV. G. A. SHAW

FROM SKETCHES AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED TO OUR ARTIST BY MR. SHAW

Topics of the Week

KING ALFONSO IN PARIS.—The French have frequently surprised both their friends and their enemies lately, but nobody was prepared for the extraordinary display of spite with which they astonished the young Spanish King. A more deplorable manifestation of ill-feeling has not been seen in our day either in Paris or elsewhere. France prides herself on being the most courteous nation in the world; but in this instance her politeness broke down under a very slight strain. For, after all, what was King Alfonso's offence? Simply that he had accepted from the German Emperor an honour which it was absolutely impossible for him to refuse, even if he had wished to do so—an honour which in no way implied that he was hostile to the French people. President Grévy, M. Ferry, and all sensible Frenchmen deeply regret the incident, no doubt; but that will not prevent it from doing much mischief to France. It has widened the breach between her and Germany, since the Germans understand perfectly that the King of Spain would not have been insulted had he not been supposed to be their friend. Whether Spain will ever be disposed to become an ally of Germany, nobody can tell; but it is certain that for a long time Spaniards of all political parties will look with little favour upon the French Republic. Even the Democrats of Madrid have protested indignantly against what they naturally regard as an injury done to the whole Spanish people. As for the rest of the world, it will now be less disposed than ever to believe in the stability of French institutions. True, Paris is not France; and even in Paris there are large classes who bitterly regret the latest indiscretion of the mob. But the mob has shown that it is still powerful; and prudent Frenchmen cannot feel sure that it will not by-and-by turn against all that they themselves hold to be most valuable in the constitution of society. Fortunately, however, even this wretched affair has not been wholly without good consequences. During the last few months Spain has been seriously disturbed by revolutionary agitators; and it seemed not impossible that she was about to enter upon another period of barren strife. The Parisians have succeeded, for the present at least, in removing this peril. On his return to his capital King Alfonso was received with an enthusiasm which he has never hitherto excited, and it will be his own fault if the welcome accorded to him does not prove to be of permanent advantage both to himself and to his subjects.

ALDERMEN & LIVERYMEN.—The unusual incidents which took place in the Guildhall last Saturday have, of course, filled all good Radicals with delight. Another nail has been driven into the coffin of the "old Copperation," as "Robert" (*Punch's* "Robert") styles that body. Sir William Harcourt is actually within a measurable distance of attaining that immortality of fame for which he thirsts. There is now a fair prospect that his name may be handed down to posterity as that of the valiant warrior who struck down the twin giants, Gog and Magog. Seriously, there is no denying the fact that the Aldermen have sinned deeply against one of the cardinal doctrines of Radicalism—namely, that the voice of the multitude ought to prevail. The multitude (that is, the Liverymen) chose Hadley; the Aldermen took upon themselves to revise their choice, and elected Fowler. It is generally admitted that they were within their legal rights in acting thus. In other words, the wisdom of our ancestors ordained that, while the right of selection belonged to the Livery, the right of election appertained to the Court of Aldermen alone. The truth is that the legislators of former times did not believe much in the voice of the multitude; perhaps they foresaw that the multitude is rendered virtually powerless by its very numbers, and that too often that which is alleged to be its voice is really the voice of astute wire-pullers, or of loud-shouting busybodies. The fathers of the American Republic foresaw this difficulty when they arranged that the President should be elected, not directly by the constituencies, but by colleges chosen by these constituencies. It is quite true that these electoral colleges have now sunk into nothingness, and that modern Presidents are chosen directly by the electors (*i.e.*, by the wire-pullers); but we doubt if Washington or Adams would have approved of the innovation. In like manner, it seems to us that the revising power possessed by the Court of Aldermen ensures a more suitable Lord Mayor than could be attained by a system of direct election. For a multitude, the Liverymen are an exceptionally prosperous, intelligent, and respectable multitude; but they necessarily cannot have such a close personal acquaintance with the candidates for the Mayoralty as the Aldermen possess. The reasons which led the Aldermen to select Mr. Fowler rather than Mr. Hadley need not be derogatory to the character of the latter, and yet they may be of a kind which cannot be publicly expressed. Of one thing we may be certain. A body of public men, conscious that they would encounter a storm of unpopularity, would not have come to such a conclusion without substantial cause. A similar case occurred a few years ago, when the Aldermen declined to admit Sir John Bennett as a member of their Court. The so-called "friends of the people" made a great fuss at the time; but those who are versed in civic politics, and who know the peculiar combination of qualities which is needed

to make a successful Lord Mayor (to which the Aldermanship is the indispensable stepping-stone), generally admit that the Aldermen were justified in their decision.

SALVATIONIST PROCESSIONS.—Miss Booth is to be congratulated on her acquittal at Neuchâtel, for, by defying the edicts of expulsion issued against her in that canton and in that of Geneva, she had clearly rendered herself liable to punishment. Probably the judges thought that the imprisonment which she had undergone before trial was enough. In England the difficulties of the magistrates, in dealing with Salvation Army processions, remain as great as ever; and they were well explained the other day in a letter from a magistrate which appeared in the *Times*. If Salvationists, when summoned for disorderly assemblages, are discharged by the Bench, they triumph and begin again; if, on the contrary, they are fined, they refuse to pay the fines, and seem to hail with delight the cheap martyrdom of committal to gaol. If it be true, however, that all the Army processions, even when prohibited by magistrates, are organised by orders from "General" Booth, might not the law be made to reach this warrior? It appears that the "General's" officers are forbidden by him to pay fines under pain of losing their commissions, and this we can understand, for the money would be a dead loss to the Army's treasury; whereas, when a wretched Salvationist is sent to prison, nobody suffers except the man himself. But that the "General" should coolly exhort his men to go to prison, whilst he himself, somehow, keeps clear of penalties, reminds one rather of a couplet in one of Planché's burlesques, the words being put into the mouth of a combative Hindoo chief:—"Up! go, my men, like heroes to the fight; Your Rajah will retire and watch the sight."

FRANCE AND HER MINISTERS.—The position of the French Cabinet is very insecure, and it will be surprising if there are no important Ministerial changes either before or immediately after the meeting of the Chambers. Certainly the Ministry has done nothing to justify it in claiming the continued confidence of the nation. It has offended every country whose good will France ought to be anxious to retain; and there is still a chance that it will plunge into a war with China in support of "rights" about which the majority of the French people know nothing, and for which they care nothing. The disgraceful demonstration against King Alfonso has also thrown discredit on the Cabinet, for it is by no means obvious that adequate precautions were taken to protect him against insult. The difficulty is to find a group of politicians who are more worthy of office than M. Jules Ferry and his colleagues have shown themselves to be. Rarely in the history of France has the country been so destitute of really eminent statesmen. M. Clémenceau and M. Jules Simon are both very clever men, but M. Jules Simon is detested by the Radicals, while M. Clémenceau is equally detested by the Conservatives. Neither of them, if raised to power, could feel confident that he would be able to maintain it for a week. In one respect we are more fortunate than the French, for all leading English politicians may be regarded as candidates for office, whereas in France Ministers can be chosen only from the ranks of the Republicans. The country probably possesses as many capable men of action as at any previous period; but it can make no use of them unless they happen to belong to one particular party. M. Gambetta saw how much injury was likely to be done by the virtual exclusion of some of the most vigorous Frenchmen from public life; and it was always his aim to make the Republic wide enough to receive the services of every class of the community. His successors are of a less tolerant temper, and the chances of a reconciliation between Republicans and Monarchists seem to be becoming more and more remote.

DOCTORS SOCIALLY REGARDED.—Mr. W. H. Bennett, at St. George's Hospital, chose for his address a subject of more interest to the laity than most of these October medical brewings. His topic was "The Social Position of the Medical Profession," and he went on to show that, though theoretically the profession was held in high respect, doctors were socially not placed on the same level as barristers, to say nothing of clergymen or naval and military officers. There is a good deal of truth in this. The few men at the head of the profession, whose names are in everybody's mouth, are of course freely admitted to the "hupper suckles," as also are physicians, and what are known as pure surgeons. The public still cling to the belief that there is something more "gentlemanly" about Medicine than about Surgery, in spite of Abernethy's dictum, delivered some ninety years ago, that Medicine and Surgery are like the French Republic, one and indivisible. But the species of healers to whom allusion has thus far been made form a very small proportion of the names on the register. The great bulk of these are general practitioners, G.P.'s, as they are commonly called; and it is impossible to deny that "society" entertains a certain lurking prejudice against them. If a G.P. happens to be a gentleman by birth and breeding, and is also an agreeable fellow, he may be, and often is, freely received in society, but it is rather in spite of, than because of, his profession. It is just the reverse with a clergyman, who is received on account of his cloth, although he may be vulgar and unpleasant. Such prejudices may appear very narrow-minded, especially in these days when people of unmitigable gentility are glad to get "our boys" into almost any line of life which offers a salary; and when men of rank and

title figure as managers of those big retail shops which are called co-operative stores. But, as an excuse for these prejudices, it must be remembered, on the other hand, that the medical profession, as a genuine profession, is a very modern affair; only the other day, the barber and the doctor were convertible terms. And, as Mr. Bennett points out, "the work is of a somewhat menial kind, and occasionally most disagreeable." That men of good education and position should perform such functions ought to excite our admiration, and so it would, perhaps, if they did it from some high-flown religious motive, but when they do it merely to get an honest livelihood, the snob (and the snob is a very frequent phenomenon) is apt to despise them. But sensible people can afford to despise snobs; and our conclusion is that no young man of decent breeding need be deterred by social fears from becoming a doctor. The fetters of his business will give him but few opportunities of leisure; he can scarcely expect that the lord-lieutenant of the county will instantly invite him to meet a select party at the castle; but all legitimate social intercourse he may surely obtain, if only he behaves always like a manly, straightforward gentleman.

SERVANTS' CHARACTERS.—Servants who lose situations through misconduct will, of course, scheme to get new places by concealing their antecedents, so that employers have always to be on their guard against false characters. To say that one ought not to take a servant with a mere written character is to speak without reflection, for how is a householder in the country to arrange interviews with the masters or mistresses of a dozen applicants for a situation, living a hundred miles off? Besides, some employers out of compassion, others from fear of actions for libel, will not always tell the truth about servants whom they have dismissed. In the matter of drunkenness, for instance, as this offence cannot always be proved, and is invariably denied, most persons act on the principle that they had best keep silent about it in giving a servant's character. It must be remembered, again, that there are capricious employers, and when these people tell the whole truth about a servant they are not always believed, because, by speaking in a querulous tone, they prejudice kind-hearted persons against them, and suggest the opinion that their servants have not had fair play. The late Duke of Brunswick, while he lived in Paris, made a point of never asking for a character; for he said that he preferred trusting to physiognomy. His discernment was sometimes at fault, for he engaged a valet who robbed him of 40,000*l.* worth of diamonds; but householders would do well to imitate him to the extent of not putting their whole faith in characters, whether written or verbal. It is a serious thing to admit a stranger into one's house as a servant, and the precautions to be taken are not of one kind only, nor can they be enjoined by any fixed rules. In each case an employer must exercise the best of his judgment according to the special circumstances.

THE ILBERT BILL.—If any weight is to be attached to official opinion, there should be no doubt as to the fate of the Ilbert Bill. The measure has been condemned by an overwhelming majority, so far as European officials in India are concerned. Only four votes have been recorded in its favour as it stands, while twenty officials, who are not absolutely opposed to it, propose compromises by which it would be profoundly modified. Against the Bill there are no fewer than one hundred and twenty-seven European opinions; and in Bengal, the province which would be most directly affected by it, it has not in the official world a single European supporter. There are ardent Radicals at home who contend that Anglo-Indian officials are a thoroughly prejudiced class; but, even if this be so, it must be admitted that they have far better opportunities of forming a trustworthy judgment on the subject than their critics. And Radicals themselves are not altogether unprejudiced, since they come to the consideration of the question with an enthusiastic faith in the efficacy of certain abstract political dogmas. The proposal embodied in the Bill ought to be sharply distinguished from the movement for granting to the native population as large a share as possible in the work of local administration. The natives are perfectly competent to form an intelligent opinion about their own interests; and Lord Ripon deserves credit for his desire to test their capacity for self-government. It does not follow, however, that natives could be trusted to try English men and women in neighbourhoods where they would not be checked by English opinion. One official has pointed out that no Government would venture to allow Bengali civilians to try Punjabis; and the differences between a Punjabi and a Bengali are slight in comparison with the differences between both of them and a European. Native gentlemen may be men of honour and well-educated; but the traditions of their race render it impossible for them to understand fully the social system in which English character is formed. If nothing else could be said against them, it ought to be a sufficient argument that Western ideas regarding the true position of women are repugnant to them, although they may learn to treat with outward respect what they regard as our strange and absurd notions. The introduction of the Bill was a blunder of the first order, and even yet we may hope that the measure will be frankly withdrawn.

AGE AND YOUTH IN POLITICS.—Last Saturday at Leeds Mr. Sexton made an amusingly abusive speech, which clearly showed the anger and disappointment of the

Parnellites at the virtual failure of their attempt to invade Ulster. But it is the latter part of Mr. Sexton's address to which we especially desire to call attention, because it refers to a subject in which every one may feel interested. He was contrasting Grattan, O'Connell, and Isaac Butt with Mr. Parnell. The three former, he said, were broken men, tottering on the brink of the grave, just when their energies were most needed; whereas the present leader of Irish aspirations is in the prime of life and full of vigour. These remarks caused us to dip into that useful little red book, "Who's Who?" which gives the age of every (male) body who is anybody, and we were at once struck with the youthfulness, not only of Mr. Parnell himself, but of his best known satellites. Mr. Parnell, for example, is 37, Mr. O'Kelly 38, Mr. O'Connor Power 37, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Sexton each 35, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell 34, and Mr. Healy 28. Can either the Liberals or the Conservatives produce such a galaxy of juvenility among their more prominent men? Compared with most of his colleagues in the Cabinet Mr. Chamberlain seems like a boy, and most of us regard him as a rising politician, but he is actually 47. Even Lord Randolph Churchill, whom the public at large view in the light of a frolicsome young kid, is 34. In these days of prolonged Sessions, Grand Committees, and late sittings, youth decidedly tells. These fiery young Paddies are as fresh as paint when sexagenarian Constitutionalists are dropping with fatigue. Why should not the rule of retirement at sixty be made compulsory on politicians? Lord Beaconsfield would have been a very different and probably a far more successful Premier had he been twenty years younger. Physically Mr. Gladstone is, for his years, a remarkably vigorous man, but his ultimate reputation would probably have stood higher if, when he was driven from office in 1874, he had retired for good and all. In his administration, as in Lord Beaconsfield's, the same failings of senility appear, the same alternation of rashness and timidity. It is worth considering whether we ought not to shake off this tyranny of old men. When an opportunity occurs, let us try the experiment of a Cabinet in which no man shall be over fifty. "Bully for Chamberlain!" some enthusiastic son of Birmingham will cry.

RATIONAL DRESS.—The movement in favour of "rational dress" is one for making all ladies sensible. Dress is but the outward and visible sign of character, and when all ladies become wise they will dress according to common sense—that is, each will adopt the style of costume and the colours best suited to her face, figure, and position in life. There is this much to be said for the age in which we are living, that at no former time were fashions less absolute than they are now; so that if good taste is continually shocked by the sight of ill-dressed women, this is because few ladies apparently devote themselves to a serious course of self-study. A new fashion is generally started by some pretty woman to whom the novelty is becoming, but the trouble begins when the plump matron disfigures herself with a grotesque protuberance in copying the bustle that was contrived for her slim niece; and when the fair-haired girl sports the colours that were admired on her dark-haired sister. To be told that a certain tint is in fashion is like hearing that a large section of the fair sex have temporarily parted with their wits. A craze for red and yellow will not alter the fact that these colours seldom suit the blonde; while the brunette would be silly to discard them if some change brought the light shades of blue into vogue. On the question of tight-lacing there is not much to be said beyond this, that no woman who cramps her breathing and digestive apparatus can look pretty for long, and Nature as a rule asserts her rights so unpleasantly that, perhaps, the offence of tight-lacing is less common than dress-reformers suppose.

DISSENT AND THE CHURCH.—During the next Session of Parliament a motion is to be introduced by Mr. Richard for the Disestablishment of the Church of England; and in the mean time many meetings are to be held in support of his resolution. If we may judge by the tone of the Church Congress, Churchmen do not seem to be much alarmed by the agitation; and we suspect that Nonconformists themselves are not very sanguine of success. Serious dissension within the Church might lead to Disestablishment, but for the present an attack from without is not likely to be dangerous. Probably there are comparatively few Englishmen who have given themselves the trouble to weigh the arguments for and against the principle of an Established Church; and a good many enthusiastic members of the Church of England might, perhaps, find it difficult to say what these arguments are. All the same, Dissenters form only a minority of the nation; and any one who glances through the reports of the proceedings of the Church Congress will understand why this is so. These reports show that the Church never had more vitality than it has now. It is thoroughly practical, yet it maintains keen interest in the highest problems of thought. In the discussion of the relations of science to religion, the Congress dealt with questions which used to excite vehement passion, but the doctrine of evolution was expounded by speaker after speaker with full sympathy, and everybody seemed to be of opinion that the subject was one about which the clergy must be allowed to form their own judgments. Such liberality as this commends the Church of England to many laymen who care nothing about high principles regarding

the relation of the State to religion. If Dissenters wish to impress the nation deeply, they must show that their organisations are more zealous, more intelligent, and more tolerant than the institution they assail.

IS WEATHER FORECASTING WRONG?—We do not here refer to the alleged correctness or incorrectness of these predictions. We ask solemnly, Are they morally wrong? There was a person (some say a farmer, some an old woman) who averred that the weather had gone all astray since the Government had handed over the management of it to the Americans; and we ourselves, though, of course, far more enlightened than this ignorant individual, are sometimes possessed with an uneasy feeling that perhaps Nature does not like too much spying and prying into her meteorological secrets. More is now written about the weather in one day than was written in a twelvemonth fifty years ago. In the *Times* of last Monday some four columns are devoted to the subject, and we are bound to say that the exactitude with which every incident is noted seems admirable, compared with the haphazard jottings of the weather recorders of olden days. But is it prudent to be so elaborate? In this very weather article a passage occurs which excites our liveliest apprehension. Here it is:—"We have still to say that there have been no really hot summer months since the publication of these maps was established." This is really very alarming. It looks as if it was a case of Maps *versus* Sunshine. If so, we say, "Hang the maps!" as somebody once said "Perish India!" and let us have, as of yore, the glorious sun to ripen our corn crops, mature our fruits, and gladden our hearts.

"NURSING" A CONSTITUENCY.—Without offering an opinion on a recent Conservative tea-party at Cheltenham, we may express a hope that an M.P. is not to be accused of corrupt motives in future every time he dispenses hospitalities in the locality which he represents. The danger of letting constituencies be systematically "nursed" by rich adventurers has to be guarded against; but, on the other hand, the position of a sitting member must not be made too difficult. It was formerly considered that the natural representative of a borough was the man who had won most popularity there; and human nature being what it is, popularity generally went to the man who, besides being honourable in conduct and gracious in manner, was most generous with his money. The modern idea that a member ought to be chosen only for his political opinions will, if applied too strictly, merely alter the character of electoral bribery. Instead of "nursing" constituencies with tea and beer, candidates will feed them on promises which they will have to redeem by agitating local interests continually in the House of Commons to the detriment of Imperial business. Seriously, we want a little good feeling all round in the judgments which politicians pass upon one another.

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MR. SHAW'S IMPRISONMENT AT TAMATAVE

OUR illustrations of this subject are taken from sketches supplied by Mr. Shaw, of the London Missionary Society, recently returned to England, after nearly two months' imprisonment on board the French men of war. He has also furnished us with the following details. On June 15th, in compliance with a decree of Admiral Pierre's, stating that no persons of Asiatic or African descent could remain in Tamatave except a European became security for them, Mr. Shaw sent to the Mayor the names of his servants, and made himself responsible for their good behaviour. The following day the Mayor called at the house of Mr. Aitken (see the illustration in our issue of September 1), where Mr. Shaw was staying, asking him to go to the fort, to secure the passports applied for. He was told there would be no difficulty raised in his case, as his name was sufficient security. On arriving in the fort, however, he was surprised to find that the Commander accused him of harbouring spies in the persons of his servants, who, he asserted, were Hovas. Although Mr. Shaw denied this, stating that they were Betsileo, he was placed under arrest "until his servants should arrive." He was conducted into a small tent, made of a sail put over a ridge pole about nine or ten feet high, inside the fort, and guarded by four marines and a corporal armed with rifles and fixed bayonets; his only sympathiser being his dog, which had accompanied him to the door of the tent.

The fort is circular, about fifty or sixty yards in diameter, and is built of coral and lime roughly plastered. The wall is about eighteen feet high, the upper part hollow, forming a long gallery, with embrasures at intervals for cannon, and entered by steps from the inside. Surrounding the wall, which is 16 or 18 feet in thickness, is an earthwork about 15 feet in height, and separated from it by a fosse 8 or 10 feet wide. Both the earthwork and the wall are pierced by two large gateways, defended by strong wooden doors. This fort is supposed to have been built by Portuguese.

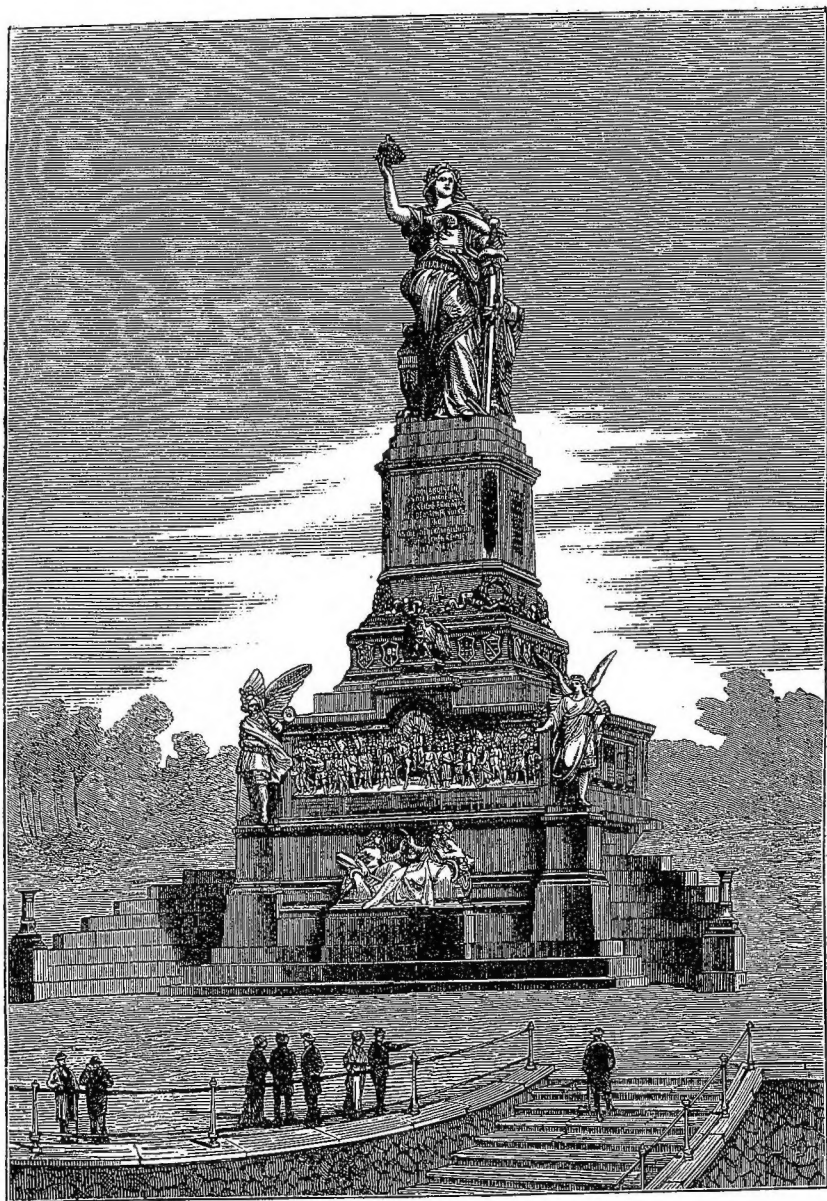
Mr. Shaw was not released when his servants arrived, but was sent on board the *Nivara*, and confined in a small cabin for nineteen days; after which he was removed to the *Flora*, where his imprisonment was rendered much more rigorous. His cabin was small, 9 feet by 7; it was below the water-line, and lighted by only one port-hole. As the vessel was moored north and south, and the cabin was on the east side, very little light penetrated after two o'clock p.m. It was rendered less desirable still by numerous rats, whose presence proved very trying during the long hours of semi-darkness.

He had but one book (the Bible) allowed him, and this he could only read by sitting, as in the engraving, in the direct light of the port-hole. His food, of the coarsest description, was served to him by an armed sailor. A sentry mounted guard outside the closed cabin door day and night. In this prison Mr. Shaw was compelled to pass twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours, one hour being allowed for promenade on the upper deck, between the galley (from the after part of which our sketch is taken) to the gangway, constantly guarded. The *Flora* is an old wooden frigate with three decks. A battery of 18 guns on the second and 9 large cannon on the upper deck form her armament, while several Nordenfeldt machine guns are displayed on the poop. One of the latter was mounted in each top during the bombardment.

The second charge against Mr. Shaw was that he had placed poisons in his garden to injure the French troops; but this he was able to prove was impossible, as he was then living in the town of Tamatave, a mile from his house, which, being outside the town to the west, was the first house pillaged by the bands of robbers which infested the place after the French landed. The house, of which we give a sketch, is a pretty dwelling, built entirely of wood, and covered with shingles. It stands on a small eminence commanding a view of Tamatave, the fort, and of the country inland for many miles. The grounds, which occupy about an acre, are, in front of the house, laid out as a flower-garden, with two ornamental pieces of water, and several valuable imported shrubs and trees; while the portion in the rear of the house retains much of its original wild beauty, assisted by orchids and creepers that have been brought from different parts of the country, to ornament the trees and bushes, among which are many pleasant nooks. The house is now occupied by a French picket.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT ON THE NIEDERWALD

THIS magnificent monument has been erected by Germany to commemorate the victorious campaign against the French in 1870-1, and the Unification of her Empire. The money, some 55,000*l.*, has been raised partly by subscription and partly by Parliamentary grant. The site chosen, on the crags of the Niederwald, near Rudesheim, is essentially appropriate, as it was there that the Roman legions crossed the river to subjugate Germany, and there that those of Napoleon I. bent their way northwards on the same errand. It was there in their turn that the Germans have twice crossed bent on victory against the First and Third Napoleons. The monument is a colossal



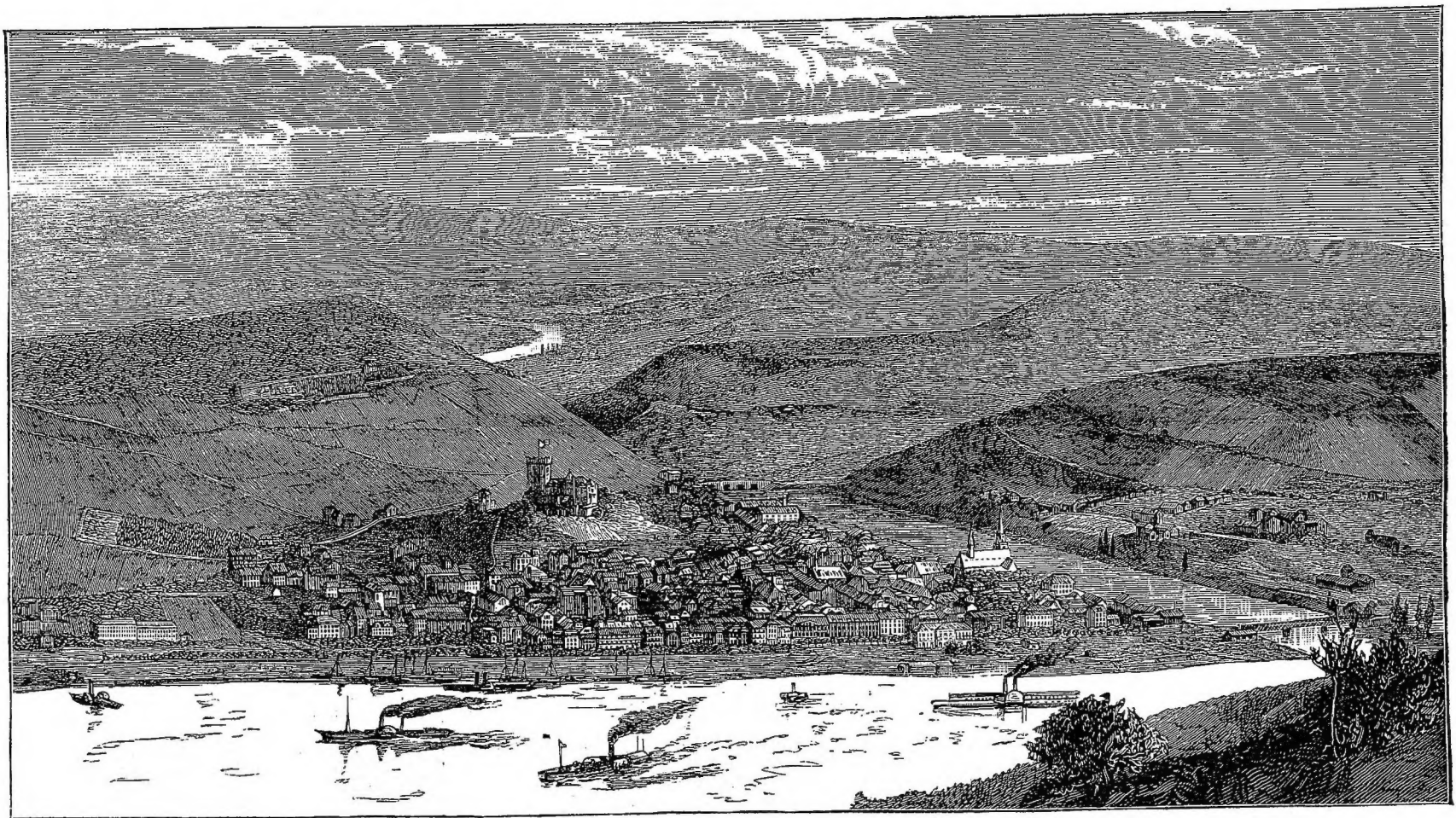
THE GERMANIA STATUE



BAS RELIEF—RETURNING FROM THE WAR

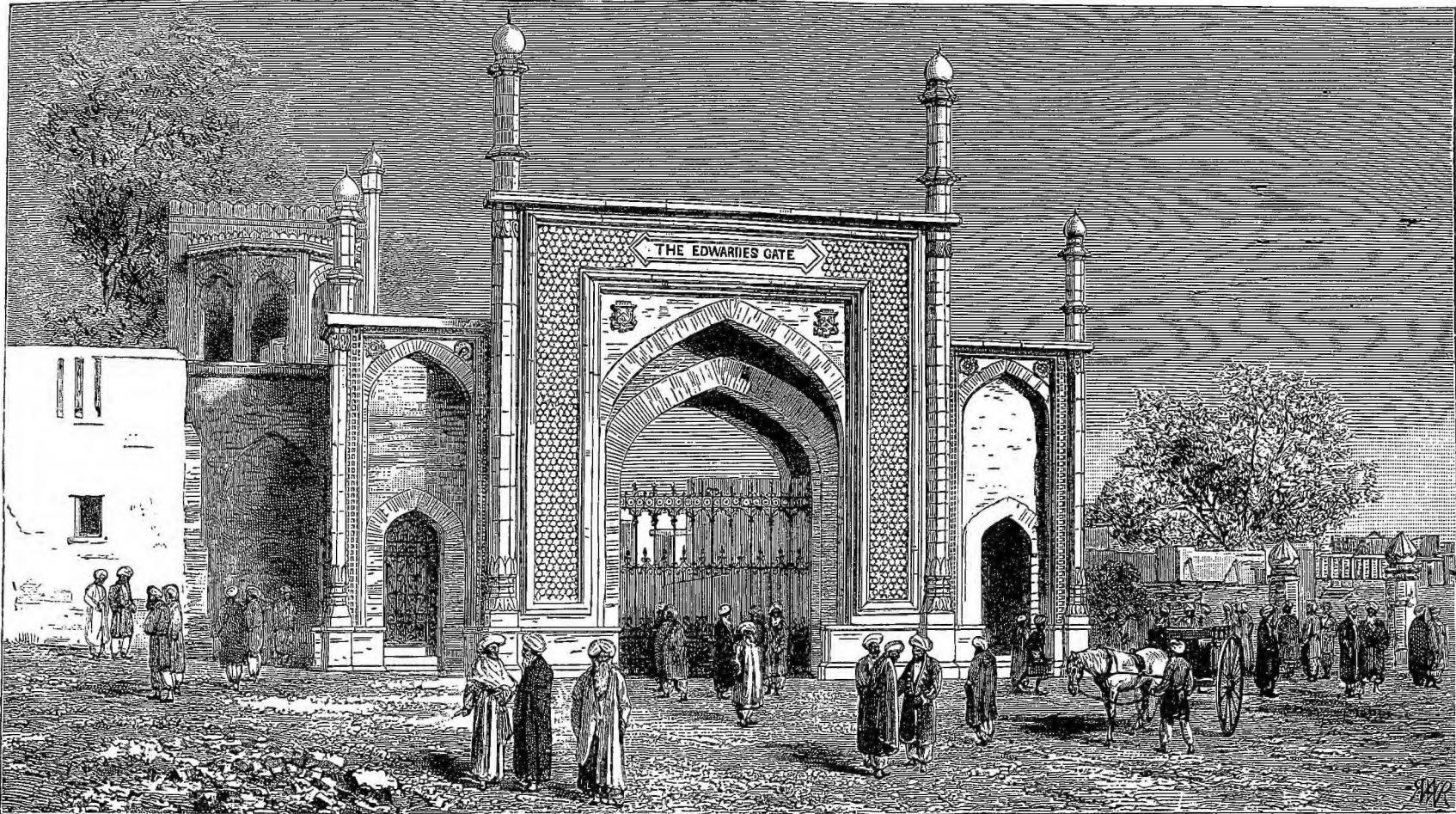


BAS RELIEF—GOING TO THE WAR



VIEW OF THE RHINE AND RUDESHEIM FROM THE TERRACE OF THE MONUMENT

THE GERMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT ON THE NIEDERWALD
UNVEILED BY THE EMPEROR, SEPT. 28

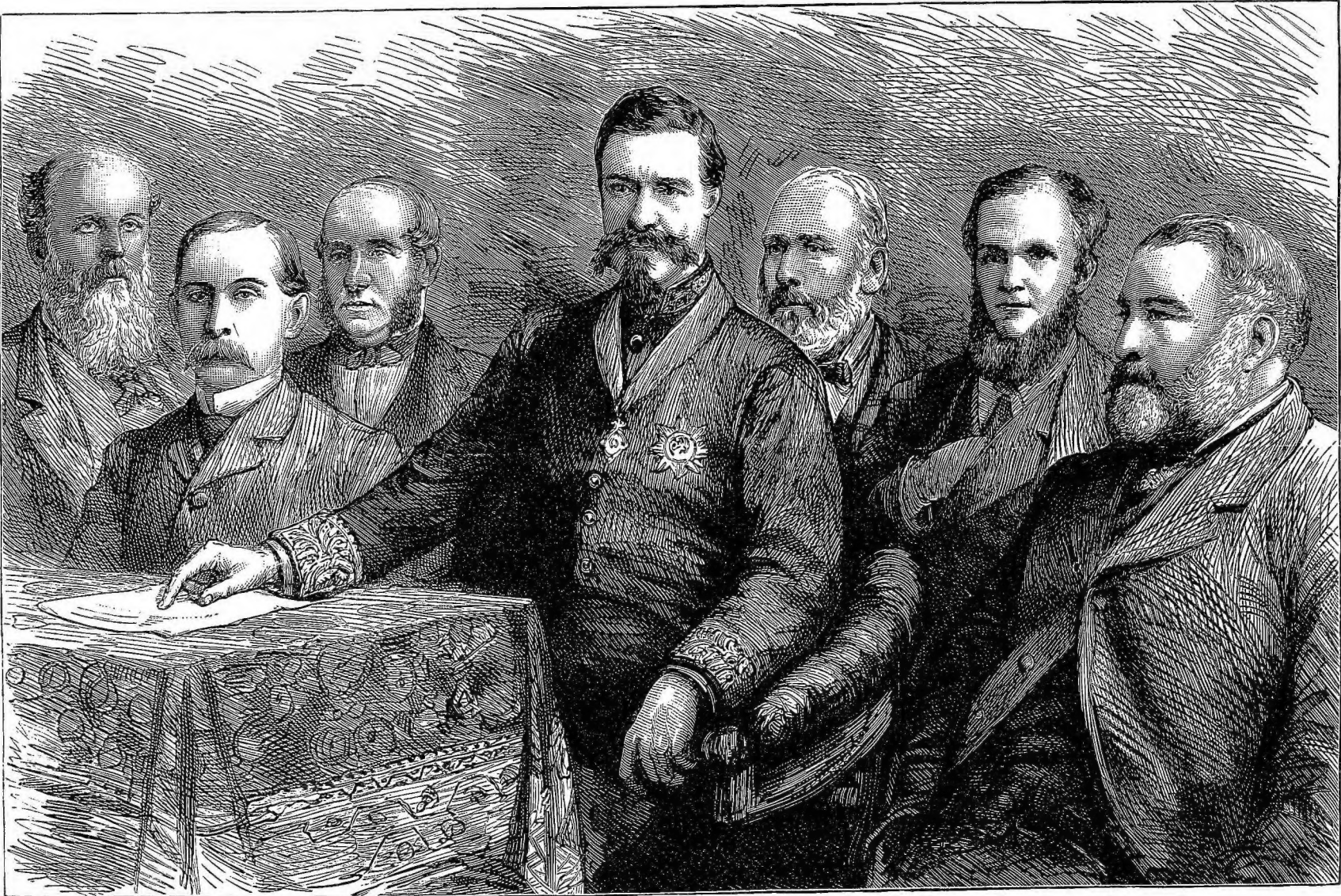


GATEWAY AT PESHAWUR, ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE SIR HERBERT EDWARDES, K.C.S.I.

MR. C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, DIRECTOR OF
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
President of the Repression of Crime Section

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., LL.D.
President of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science

MR. T. PRIDGIN TEALE, F.R.C.S.
President of the Health Section



MR. WILLIAM BARBER, Q.C.
President of the International and Municipal
Law Section

MR. FRANCIS SHARPE POWELL
President of the Education Section

MR. J. E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.P.
President of the Economy and Trade Section

SIR RUPERT A. KETTLE
President of the Art Section

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AT HUDDERSFIELD—A PORTRAIT GROUP

statue of Germania, clad in a flowing girdle-bound robe, her left hand resting on the hilt of a drawn but laurel-sheathed sword, and her right hand holding high a laurel-wreathed Imperial Crown. Beneath her mantle is a coat of chain-mail, over which is a steel breastplate blazoned with the spread eagle. She stands before an Imperial Chair. Below, on the pedestal, is the inscription: "In memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German People, and of the Restoration of the German Empire, 1870-1." On both sides of the pedestal are the names of the various battles, while the front basement presents two very large and finely sculptured recumbent figures—the Rhine and the Moselle—the former as Father Neptune offering a cornucopia to the latter, a nymph. Above is a relief group representing "Die Wacht am Rhein," flanked at the corners by two outstanding figures, War and Peace. The "Watch on the Rhine" depicts the Emperor William on horseback against the background of the banners of the chief German cities, flanked on either side by the principal Princes, Generals, Commanders, and statesmen, nearly 200 in number, who helped in any way to constitute the Empire. Beneath the group are inscribed five verses of the national song. Another bas-relief depicts the soldiers leaving for the war, and a third the return home of the laurel-crowned warriors. Above the Emperor perches a huge eagle with outstretched wings and the Imperial shield on its breast, while around are hung the arms of all the chief States of Germany. From the socket to the crown the statue measures some 82 feet high, and the whole design is the work of Professor Johannes Schilling, of Dresden, the casting having been accomplished by Herr von Miller, of Munich. The figure is said to be an idealised portrait of Professor Schilling's daughter. A brief account of the unveiling ceremony by the Emperor, on the 28th ult., will be found in another column.

THE EDWARDS MEMORIAL GATEWAY, PESHAWUR

THIS archway has been recently erected at the main entrance to the City of Peshawur, to the memory of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., who was Commissioner of Peshawur during the eventful period of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58.

It was publicly opened by the Viceroy (Lord Ripon) when he visited Peshawur in December last, when His Excellency paid a graceful tribute to the memory of a loyal servant of the Crown, who in very trying and troublesome times held in check the wild and turbulent tribes of the North West portion of India, and to whose energetic efforts the safety of the Punjab was mainly due.

Sir Herbert Edwardes was educated at King's College, London, and at an early period in his official life manifested more than ordinary powers, both as a ruler of men and a statesman.

The memory of "Herbert Edwardes" is still fresh in the recollection of the people of Peshawur Valley and of Central Asia. Not a few Afghan chiefs of renown treasure up, and will hand down with pride to succeeding generations, those fervid and grateful acknowledgments of loyal services rendered in the time of the Mutiny, as expressed in certificates granted by Sir Herbert Edwardes as Commissioner of Peshawur.

The Memorial Gateway forms a very suitable and effective object for perpetuating the memory of one whose name is so well known throughout Central Asia, for under this archway will pass day by day travellers of various tribes and nationalities from Cabul, from Badakshan, from Bakharah, and other parts of these almost unknown regions. The archway opens on to the leading street of the city, and is built on the site of the gateway known as the "Cabul Gate," through which Ameer Shere Ali Khan entered in state in March, 1869. It was close to the present site that Major Adams, Deputy-Commissioner of Peshawur, was assassinated in January, 1865, by an Afghan fanatic.

The total cost of the archway has been 3,000*l*. It was designed by Colonel Beresford Lovett, R.E., and was built by Mr. H. Beahan, C.E., ex-Engineer to the City of Peshawur.—Our drawing is from a photograph taken by Mons. Serrott.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Congress of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science began its meetings at Huddersfield on Wednesday last, the 3rd inst., under the Presidency of Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., who on that day delivered his Inaugural Address in the Town Hall. There are five departments, over each of which there is a President. Jurisprudence, however, is divided into two sections, that of International and Municipal Law being under the control of Mr. William Barber, Q.C., and that of Repression of Crime being conducted by Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, Director of Criminal Investigations. Of the remaining departments, Mr. Francis Sharpe Powell presides over Education; Mr. T. Priddin Teale, F.R.C.S., over Health; Professor J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.P., over Economy and Trade; and Sir Rupert A. Kettle over Art.

Sir Richard Temple, who was born in 1878, has held various high offices in India. He has been Financial Member of the Government of India, Deputy-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of Bombay. In 1880 he unsuccessfully contested East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest.

Mr. Barber, whose address dealt with the Land Laws, is Professor of Law and of Real and Personal Property to the Council of Legal Education.

Mr. Howard Vincent was, on Friday, to review our criminal administration, dealing with the causes, results, prevention, detection, and punishment of crime, the treatment of discharged prisoners, and the reconviction of prisoners.

Mr. F. S. Powell, who has been in Parliament, was President of the Health Department of the Congress at Manchester. He was to deal with the subject of overwork in education, and would propose a new plan for the administering educational endowments.

Mr. T. P. Teale, of Leeds, is a member of the General Medical Council, nominated by the Crown, and is Surgeon to the General Infirmary at Leeds. His address was also devoted to the mental and physical dangers of the competitive examination system.

Sir Rupert A. Kettle, although best known as a County Court Judge and as an arbitrator in trade disputes, was educated as an artist, and is especially regarded as an authority on decorative art.

Professor Thorold Rogers, who was once in Holy Orders, and has been Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, is now M.P. for Southwark. His address will lay down the principle which should guide civilised communities in surrendering individual liberty to the control of the State or of local authorities.

The Social Science Association was founded in 1857, at a meeting held at the house of the late Lord Brougham and under his Presidency. Its aims have been concisely stated by Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., one of the founders, as "Affording to those engaged in all the efforts happily begun for the improvement of the people an opportunity of considering social economics as a great whole."

This was illustrated by the close connection existing between various branches of social inquiry, as for example, density of population, prevalence of crime, and defective land laws, are all shown to be closely linked together. The aim of the Association has always been to obtain aid from all those interested in social improvement, without reference to classes or opinions, the object being to elicit truth, and not to propound dogmas. Hence, in every department, any argument coming within the limits of the subject for discussion, and temperately and fairly urged, is listened to with respect.

Those who desire to know more about the Association will find full particulars in a convenient little handbook, compiled by Mr.

J. L. Clifford-Smith, the Secretary, and published at the Office of the Association, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.—Our portraits are from photographs, as follows:—Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., by Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta; Mr. Barber, by W. and H. Fry, 68, East Street, Brighton; Mr. Howard Vincent, by A. J. Melhuish, 12, York Place, Portman Square, W.; Mr. Powell, by Hills and Saunders, Cambridge and Oxford; Mr. T. Priddin Teale, by W. Hanson, 71, Great George Street, Leeds; Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.P., by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent Street and Champs-Élysées; and Sir Rupert Kettle, by Bennett and Son, 8, Broad Street, Worcester.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES AT HOMBURG

LAST week we illustrated some of the incidents of the manœuvres of the 4th Army Corps near Merseburg, and now we publish sketches by our special artist of the evolutions round Homburg by the 11th Army Corps before the Emperor of Germany and his guests, the Kings of Spain, Saxony, Serbia, the Prince of Wales, and the Crown Prince of Portugal. We have already described the main features of this five days' military *fête*, and so will pass on to the special description of our illustrations. The Grand Parade, with which the manœuvres were inaugurated on the 20th ult., consisted of a march past of the whole of the troops on the field, comprising thirteen infantry, six cavalry, and three artillery regiments, constituting a force of 24,000 men, General Schlotheim having the chief command. One of our artist's sketches will give an idea of the accommodation afforded by the authorities to the members of the "Fourth Estate," who are closely watched over by the Feldgendarme, who may be called the natural enemy of the correspondent. His duty is to keep the spectators within bounds, and the sight of a more than usually energetic "special" leaving the beaten track at once rouses his ire, and the transgressor is quickly brought to a halt by an abrupt "Zurück!" and made to produce his credentials. The capture of Eschenbach and male to produce his credentials. The chief idea of the evolutions was that an enemy advancing upon Frankfurt was confronted by the army covering that town, and after a sharp battle was repulsed. The troops of the enemy or attacking force were distinguished by wearing a sprig of leaves—usually oak—in their helmets. They consisted of twenty-four battalions of infantry, twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and sixteen batteries of artillery, and were commanded by Major-General Radecke. The Defending Army was comprised of thirty-three battalions of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry, twenty-two batteries of artillery, and was commanded by General von Schlotheim. The infantry of the "enemy" was placed on the right bank of the Eschbach, on the right and left of the road of Ober-Eschbach to Ober-Erlenbach, his cavalry being on his right wing, his artillery in the rear of his left wing. The defending force, however, was far more advantageously placed, for it was a foregone arrangement that the "enemy" should be driven back. The infantry began the battle, and being quickly supported by the artillery, the "enemy" began to give way. Soon after General von Schlotheim's cavalry crossed the Eschbach below the village of Eschenbach, which was captured. Then the "enemy" concentrated his forces in the Valley of Erlenbach for the defence of the village of that name, which was eventually taken by a brilliant assault of the 21st Regiment—this victory forming the concluding incident of that day's evolutions.

THE MARQUIS TSENG

AND

THE DRAKE COMMEMORATION AT TAVISTOCK

See page 344

BURNHAM BEECHES

See page 346

THE KING OF SPAIN IN PARIS

PARIS has been suffering from one of those periodical fits of hysterical excitement to which the centre of civilisation is periodically subject, and to which France owes so many black pages of her history. When the King of Spain accepted the invitation of the German Emperor to attend the Autumn Manœuvres, he offered, to avoid offending the national jealousy which exists between France and Germany, to pay a formal visit to President Grévy on his way to Homburg. M. Grévy, however, was taking a holiday in the Vosges at the time, and it was intimated that it would be more convenient, and, moreover, produce a better effect, if the King would pay the proposed visit on his way home. To this the King consented; but while at Homburg he gave deep offence to the Parisians by accepting the Honorary Colonelcy in an Uhlan Regiment. Now, as all the other Royal visitors had received commands in the German Army, there was nothing remarkable in this; but, unfortunately, that particular regiment happened to be serving at Strassburg, and the French Radicals at once jumped to the conclusion that the appointment was meant as a studied insult from their old antagonist, the German Emperor. Accordingly, with their usual sense of fairness, they prepared to visit their wrath upon the King of Spain, and the Paris Radical Press teemed with exhortations to accord him a hostile greeting on his arrival. Such a breach of hospitality is certainly not without precedent, but it was generally thought that the Radical anger would be expended in mere newspaper effusions. Unfortunately this was not so. King Alfonso, on reaching the Northern Station, found M. Grévy, M. Jules Ferry, and the majority of the Ministers to give him a few words of official welcome; but, on driving off in a carriage provided for him, he was assailed at the gates by an immense clamour of cries, hissings, and hootings. "Down with the Uhlans!" "Down with Bismarck!" was shouted forth by the crowd; and this disgraceful demonstration of insult to a peaceful visitor was continued throughout the line of route to the Spanish Embassy. The King, though, it is said, looking exceedingly pale, behaved in the most dignified manner, remarking, "It is merely the mob." It was noticed, however, that the crowd consisted not merely of the riff-raff who are always ready for a disturbance, but in some measure of well-to-do artisans and shopkeepers. In the evening the King paid an official visit to M. Grévy at the Elysée, and there a band of roughs again assailed the King with insults; and one woman actually threw her umbrella at him. It was then rumoured that the King intended abruptly to curtail his visit and to return to Madrid without delay; but next afternoon M. Grévy called on His Majesty with a formal apology. "I come," he said, "in the name of France, to beg you not to confound her with the wretches who have compromised her old renown by demonstrations which I repudiate. Unfortunately our laws are powerless to repress such things." He then begged the King to be present at the banquet to be given in his honour that evening, "where," the President remarked, "the whole Government would be collected; and the King would see then the real feeling of France." The King consented on condition that the apology was made public, to which M. Grévy agreed. The dinner appears to have passed off quietly enough, the King sitting between Mesdames Grévy and Wilson. Next morning, however, the King left Paris for Madrid, having resisted all entreaties on the part of M. Grévy to prolong his stay. "I have no resentment," he is stated to have said, "against the French nation, and I am touched by M. Grévy's visit; but there is at the bottom of my heart a profound sadness, not due to anything affecting myself personally, but to the misunderstanding which henceforth exists between two nations of the same race, having to a great extent the same interests, and who ought to be attracted to

each other. . . . Spain will long remember the hisses of the Parisian population, who did not see that, behind the King, it was the nation they were hissing." The King, as we have said, behaved throughout with great dignity and courage, and on Sunday took a walk unattended on the Boulevards.

Our artist writes:—"My first sketch represents the meeting of the King with M. Grévy in the principal waiting room of the Northern Railway Station. The President stood facing the entrance, so that when the King entered they immediately shook hands. After a few words of welcome, the King standing in front of his Embassy and the leading Members of the Spanish Colony, the President presented one by one, the Ministers and the Officers of his household. The Minister represented bowing in my sketch is M. Challemeil-Lacour, Minister of Foreign Affairs; on his left hand in an embroidered Court coat, and wearing the Grand Cordon of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, is Monsieur Mollara, 'Introduit des Ambassadeurs.' The tall man on the King's left hand is the Duke of Fernan-Nunez, Spanish Ambassador in Paris. Behind the King may be seen a Knight of Calatrava or Calcantara, in a white coat, on the breast of which is embroidered an ornamental red cross. So far things had gone off very well, and the King appeared well pleased with the reception he had met with. As soon as I had seen the beginning of the introductions I went into the street. Unfortunately there the scene changed. I had got as far as the entrance of the Boulevard de Denain, in front of the station, where the carriages passed. There is no doubt that the few hundred anarchical blackguards and ruffians in Paris had gathered on this spot for the express purpose of creating a disturbance. But in reality the numbers of those who whistled and hooted were comparatively small, and certainly not greater than fifteen hundred or two thousand. As, however, this crew was chiefly composed of young blackguards and ragged boys they managed to reappear at several spots. As far as the Government were concerned all had been done that could be done. A numerous body of Cuirassiers surrounded the King's carriage, and troops and police lined the streets the whole way. But it is very difficult to silence a mob bent upon making a noise. Very likely, had the police arrested a few individuals, the noise would have been greater still, and perhaps degenerated into a serious riot. In a few details, mayhap, the Prefect of Police might have shown more forethought, but whistling boys are not easy to get rid of. The King himself understood this, especially after M. Grévy's visit to him on Sunday afternoon, and his frank and open apology in the name of the Government and of the country.

"The dinner on Sunday evening at the Elysée was thoroughly cordial, and after dinner, in the 'Salon des Souverains,' which had been consecrated to smoking for the occasion, Alfonso XII. sitting between the President and Jules Ferry, head of the Cabinet, engaged in a friendly conversation. I was indebted to one of the highest officers of the Presidential Household for the privilege of obtaining a rapid view of the proceedings."

"THIRLBY HALL"

A NEW STORY, by W. E. Norris, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 349.

THE DOCTOR'S PRISON PARADE IN CEYLON

CERTAIN writers, who seem to go on the principle that England must always be in the wrong, have lately taken to express their belief that the natives of India were substantially better off under the various Oriental rulers who held sway over them than under the British *raj*. In another part of our impression we show that this idea, as regards taxation, is quite baseless, the fiscal burdens levied at the present time in those States which are still under native control being far in excess of those imposed in British territory; and we venture to think that any native of India (under which head Ceylon may be included) who has the misfortune to lose his liberty for offending against the law must thank his stars that he is a subject of Queen Victoria. The prison under native rule was, and often still is, a living tomb. Those who had money or friends might get justice; others might languish for years untried. Now under the British system, justice is speedy; and punishments, though strict, are tempered with mercy. Our engraving shows the doctor examining the inmates of a Ceylon gaol; and Mr. G. M. Skelton, of Matalle, Ceylon, to whom we are indebted for our sketch, informs us that many a prisoner goes in like one of Pharaoh's lean, ill-favoured kine, and comes out sleek and fat. So much for the effects of prison diet; but the gaol-birds do not relish the prison work, and so there is a good deal of malingering, which the doctor must detect if he can.

STAG-DRIVING IN MAURITIUS

AMONGST the hospitable and sporting planters of Mauritius, who grow on its upper lands the best sugar in the world, there are often organised in due season drives for deer, to which are invited the notabilities and sportsmen of the island and visitors from men-of-war.

Hospitality has its full play in the sumptuous luncheon of the day. One can taste that delicious fresh-water lobster, the "cammeroon;" the "gourami," most delightful of all pond fishes; salads of the palm "palmiste;" delicacies from "La Flore Mauricienne," a famous restaurant of Port Louis; fresh and inviting chutneys, sensational and appetising if concocted with the green chili; mangoes, melting in the mouth; pines, with delicious scent; leeches, with their rough red rind, and sweet interior; then the "avocat" pear which, with its nutty flavour, is eaten either with pepper and salt or sugar and liqueur; while rare clarets from France for French tastes are common here, though there is a leaning towards "la bière Anglaise." Fragrant cigars, with flavour, perhaps, of vanilla, and other comforts will perhaps console even such an unlucky chasseur as our artist has depicted from life. Many stags are slain, when the district is driven by the Creole beaters and their dogs towards the appointed line of guns and rifles.

Our sketch shows the astonished stag and herd which have bounded through the bushes of "cherry pie," and have pulled up to view the sportsman, whom the ardent sun has lulled into a drowsy state, his example being followed by his particular "piqueur," or shooting attendant for the day. A few moments later, and the deer pass near a neighbouring sportsman in the line, who has his chance for the day. Proud is the slayer of the big "gros cerf;" good venison will he taste, and besides revel in the admiration due to him as "un chasseur de la première force."—Our engraving is from a sketch by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Robley, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

THE BOY OF MANY FRIENDS

THE scene of Mr. F. Calderon's picture is laid in one of our Kentish seaside villages. The skipper's son, in the early morning, is going his rounds with some of the produce of his father's toil, and at his well-known cry, which suggests fish, beloved of the feline tribe, all the cats of the neighbourhood come flocking around his barrow. The boy evidently enjoys the joke, and looks round with a grin at his eager followers. In the far distance is seen another interested spectator of the scene. The cur suddenly becomes aware that a few of his traditional foes are within his reach, and therefore prepares for a glorious chevy. In the middle distance is seen the particularly unwashed sweep of the village dandling his wonderfully clean baby.

NOTE.—A "Reader" writes from Schoonhoven, Holland, as follows:—"In your number of September 15th I found, page 264, some engravings of Batavia and environs. One represented

Waterloo Place, with the statue of the great statesman, Johan de Witt. This last is a mistake. The statue is not of Johan de Witt, but of Jan Pietersz Koen, Viceroy of the Dutch East Indies in the years 1618-23."



HOME.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN—opened last week by Mr. Gibson, at Dumfries, and Sir R. Cross, at Penrith—has been carried on through this with infinite energy, though too much on the old familiar lines, by Sir Stafford Northcote at Belfast, Mr. Gibson in Glasgow, and in Birmingham by a two-day series of meetings in connection with the visit to that town of the Annual Conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations. The preparations for the reception of the Opposition Leader at Carrickfergus were marred by the head winds which drove the *Pandora* into Kingstown Harbour, whence Sir Stafford Northcote, after acknowledging an address from the Dublin Conservative Club, took train for Belfast, where he was enthusiastically welcomed. Disappointed Carrickfergus was to be consoled by a visit, if possible, on Friday.—On Wednesday morning Sir Stafford spoke at the annual meeting of the County Down Conservative Association in the Ulster Constitutional Club, May Street, Belfast, and in the afternoon declared the club now open, and wished it God speed. Twenty-one addresses from various Constitutional Associations were then presented, and the ceremony concluded with a longer speech, in which the visitor spoke strongly of the utility of such meetings, and warmly questioned the rights of the so-called Nationalists to call themselves in any exclusive sense the National Party. The Loyalists of Ulster must now, he said, devote all their energies to a successful struggle at the next General Election.—At Birmingham on Monday there were four separate meetings in Aston Grounds, which were attended by over 50,000 persons, the chief speakers in the Great Hall being Lord Cranbrook and Mr. Plunket; and on Tuesday the Conference itself was held in the Masonic Hall, and attended by 250 delegates. Lord Randolph Churchill made a vigorous speech on the importance of encouraging the Conservative element among the working classes. The failure of Government to make good their promises, the considerable increase in the national expenditure, and their mistaken policy in Ireland, have been everywhere, from Glasgow to Belfast, the chief heads of the indictment against the ruling Administration.

MINISTERS are still enjoying rest from toil.—Mr. Fawcett even, though the subject was our Indian policy, declining to address a meeting at Bath, on the plea that his first recess speech was due to his constituents at Hackney. The sole exception to the general happiness has been the Under-Secretary for India, who received on Saturday a severe kick above the knee from a young horse he chanced to be inspecting. A few days' rest, it is hoped, will enable him to recover.—Sir T. Brassey has arrived at Madeira, where he has taken a house for a few weeks.—That the Premier attended service at Hawarden Church and felled next day a tree or two in the Park is an item of news which much resembles the familiar "the Queen walked yesterday on the slopes."

SOME HUNDRED DELEGATES of the Irish National League assembled last Saturday at Leeds to express their confidence in their present leaders. Mr. Sexton, in the absence of Ireland's uncrowned king—of whose assassination by Orangemen a ridiculous story had been floated the day before—was the chief orator, and did his best, by vehemence and virulence, to make up for lack of sound or novel argument. Some dissatisfaction is said to have been caused by the transference to Dublin of the head-quarters of the Irish Land League of Great Britain.

MUCH INTEREST and some uncertainty prevail as to the poll at Manchester on Thursday, the result of which will not reach us in time for this week's issue. Dr. Pankhurst, whose submission has secured for him the support of Messrs. Davitt and Parnell, will be backed by the Home Rulers and by extreme Radicals of the Bradlaugh school, and has tried once more to gain the favour of the Liberal Association by promising to allow the caucus to decide whether he shall stand or not at the General Election. That body, however, still holds aloof, and it is now expected that victory will rest with the Conservative champion, Mr. Houldsworth.—Mr. Parnell, it is said, will visit Limerick to advocate in person the cause of Mr. MacMahon. Mr. J. Spaight (C.) has not yet issued an address, but is expected to come from Scotland this week to commence a canvass of the electors.

MR. BRADLAUGH, lecturing at Manchester on Sunday, declared that his future action would be guided by the decision of the Law Courts in November. Should this be adverse, he would resign his seat; if in his favour, he would stand by while the Courts and the House of Commons tried their strength. But should the Courts decide that claims of privilege debared them from interpreting the law, it would be then his personal duty to interpret it.

A VERY UNUSUAL SPIRIT OF FORBEARANCE animated the influential meeting assembled on the 27th ult. in Exeter Hall to express their sympathy with Mr. Shaw, and it was generally felt that claims of compensation should be left for negotiations between the two Governments. Mr. Shaw himself disavows all intention of making any direct claim, and prefers to follow the advice of the Missionary Society, and leave the matter to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville.

MR. V. H. CAILLARD, R.E., succeeds Mr. Edgar Vincent as English member of the Council for the Administration of the Turkish Debt.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Associated Chambers of Commerce commenced at Derby on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Monk, M.P. A warm debate on the Suez Canal question ended in a resolution being carried in favour of "a second Canal, to be controlled by this country."

THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY, six miles long, from Portrush to the Giant's Causeway, was opened on Friday last week by Earl Spencer. Several trains ran subsequently over the line without the slightest hitch.—The Viceregal party returned to Dublin on Saturday.—The Home Rule invasion of Ulster has been a failure, the Orangemen baffling all attempts to hold great meetings in Dungannon or Omagh. Strong drafts of military and police prevented a collision, which the invaders had little inclination to provoke. Even in the South (save for a Nationalist gathering in Tipperary, with the accustomed sauce of highly-flavoured speeches), political agitation seems with difficulty kept alive, and attracts much less interest than the efforts of the Cattle Trade Association to remove the restrictions now imposed in self-defence by the English and Scotch authorities on the importation of live cattle from Ireland. At Bandon, where a Sunday or two ago a sparsely-attended open air meeting in the rain was followed by a dinner at the hotel kept by Mr. Forsyth, the Nationalists have found themselves in the grasp not of the Crimes Act, but of the Sunday Closing Bill. The inspector of police had given a qualified assent to the feast, but this, so the Bench ruled, went for nothing, and landlord and guests have consequently been summoned, and moderate fines imposed on them all round. An appeal has been permitted to a superior Court.—From Mayo come reports of the murder of another landlord, a Mr. Crotty, who had often before been fired at without success.—The appointment of General Sankey

(an Englishman) to the chairmanship of the Irish Board of Works, a post which it is thought should be reserved for Irishmen, is the latest of minor grievances under the present Government.

TWO MORE ARRESTS have been made at Glasgow in connection with the dynamite conspiracy in that city.—The examination of O'Donnell at Bow Street ended on Friday in his committal for trial at the next Session of the Central Criminal Court. Considerable sums have been raised in America on his behalf, and two able lawyers, Messrs. Pryor and Fullerton, are coming over to assist the counsel for the defence. The trial may consequently be postponed till November. The cross-examination by Mr. A. M. Sullivan was intended to show that the revolver was fired in self-defence in a struggle with a man much superior to O'Donnell in physical strength. A statement to the same effect, and that both men had revolvers, has since been made by O'Donnell to his friends.

A VERITABLE STORM has been conjured up in the City through the rejection by the Court of Alderman of Mr. Alderman Hadley, the next in order of seniority, and the selection in his stead, for the office of Lord Mayor, of Mr. Fowler, M.P., the second name submitted by the Livery in conformity with the City ordinances, but without the slightest idea that he would be chosen. No reason has been assigned for this unusual proceeding, and, in the heat of the moment, the Lord Mayor Elect could not obtain a hearing. It has since been hinted that the Liverymen, as a body, are not so unanimous in their support of Mr. Hadley as has been assumed.—At the quarterly meeting this week of the Loriners, who have the largest number of Liverymen of all the City Companies, an address of congratulation to Mr. Alderman Fowler was proposed and carried.

THE ASHTON WEAVERS, save at one mill, resumed work everywhere on Monday, pending the preparation of a new price list; while in Yorkshire the colliers hesitate to insist on the advance recently demanded of the masters, and in South Wales the iron-workers have perforce consented, through insufficiency of funds, to the reduction of 10 per cent. on previous rates. At a meeting of Burnley weavers, on the other hand, on Tuesday last, it was resolved to resist any attempt to lower the rate of wages, and to levy 1½d. a loom per week to meet any possible emergency. The truth seems to be that the claims of labour to share the profits of capital are reaching, if they have not already reached, a point which employers say cannot be maintained in the face of the increased competition from abroad.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of SOUTH WALES having filled up all its scholarships—the chief prize went to a young lady candidate—will be opened for collegiate work on the 27th, with an inaugural address from the Principal, the Rev. Viriamu Jones. The North Wales College will be opened in January next.

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST on the victims of the Woolwich disaster ended last week in a verdict of "Death through injuries received by an explosion of Hale's rockets, though how such explosion was caused there was no evidence to show." The funeral of the lad Carlick on Saturday afternoon was attended by thousands of workmen from the Arsenal. An extra guard has since been stationed at the sheds, and a more exhaustive inquiry is to be held by a special committee of five, presided over by Major-General Smyth, R.A., the Commandant of the Woolwich District.

THE COMPARATIVE SOLITUDE of Loch Fyne was the scene on Saturday of an explosion, which might have been still more serious, through the ignition of three tons of powder in the works—about eight miles from Inverary. The manager, Mr. Robertson, was killed upon the spot, and the door of the principal magazine blown open. The fifty tons of powder stored therein most fortunately escaped.

BURNHAM BEECHES—rescued from the speculative builder by the timely liberality of Sir H. Peek and the City Corporation—were formally declared open to the public on Wednesday, amidst a steady downpour, by the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the members of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committees. A luncheon in Eton College Hall concluded the placid but interesting proceedings of the day.

MUCH ALARM was caused at Manchester on Monday night by the destruction by fire of the well-known panorama of the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in the Belle Vue Gardens. The flames, accompanied by a discharge of rockets, broke out just two hours after the closing of the gardens; but, by great exertions, were prevented from extending to the firework manufactory close by, or the menagerie. The damage has been estimated at 30,000l.

POLICEMEN on night duty in the suburbs will henceforth be armed with revolvers. The change, though much desired by the majority of the force, is disapproved of by the senior constables, who seem to fear that this arming of the force, besides the increased risk of accidents, will lessen their efficiency for ordinary duty.

THE CHOICE OF HANGMAN has fallen at the last moment neither on Berry nor on Taylor, but on B. Binns, of Lewsbury, a platelayer on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Line. The stipend is a simple retainer of 20l., plus the fees (usually 10l. and travelling expenses) paid to the hangman when employed away from London.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE MERSEY was advanced forty-three yards last week. At this rate of progress communication from shore to shore will be completed by the end of the present year.

THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION will close on the 31st, if not kept open by especial favour to Lord Mayor's Day. The distribution of prizes is dependent on the return of the Prince of Wales from the Continent.

DAIRY SHOW.—The Eighth Annual Exhibition has been open during the present week, and furnishes attractions which are always popular in the metropolis. There are very numerous exhibits of dairy animals, dairy produce, of goats, and poultry. Another year we should be glad to see the great companies, such as the "Dairy Supply," "Aylesbury Dairy," "Shorthorn," &c., contribute for exhibition, if not competition, the best of their articles and appliances. They have themselves achieved great success, and may well educate by their example the dairy farmers of the country.

WE HAVE TO RECORD THE DEATH OF DR. BEGG, the well-known leader of the Straits Section in the Free Kirk, the enemies of all that savoured of Prelatic or Freethought innovation, at the age of seventy-five; of the Rev. J. A. Poole, æt. seventy-four, author of the "History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England," and with Mr. Bloxam and Mr. Parker one of the first promoters of "the Gothic Revival;" and of Lord Somers, from an attack of pleurisy, in his sixty-fifth year. The Earldom and Viscounty expire with him.

LONDON MORTALITY slightly decreased last week, and 1,257 deaths were registered against 1,286 during the previous seven days, a fall of 29, being 137 below the average, and at the rate of 16.6 per 1,000. These deaths included 2 from small-pox, 18 from measles (an increase of 3), 49 from scarlet fever (a decrease of 6), 19 from diphtheria (a fall of 9), 2 from typhus fever, 22 from whooping-cough (a decline of 9), 15 from enteric fever (a fall of 10), 61 from dysentery (an increase of 7), and 1 from simple cholera. Deaths referring to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 163, and were 59 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 50 deaths, 40 were referred to accident or negligence, among which were 11 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 15 from drowning, and 9 of infants under 1 year of age from suffocation. There were 2,399 births registered against 2,470 during the previous week, being 211 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 57.1 deg., and 1.5 deg. above the average.



THE DEMOLITION OF THE TUILERIES was completed last week.

THE POPE is to be invited to settle in New York, according to the *Popolo Romano*, who also informs us that Germany proposes to recommend Italy as the future ruler of Egypt.

WHISKEY FLAT, Puppytown, Wild Yankee Ranch, Squaw Flat, Rawhide Ranch, Loafer's Ravine, Squitch Gulch, Toenail Lake, are the names of some of the places in Butte County, California.

A SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LOBSTERS has been formed in Paris. The object of its members is to prevent the preparation of that crustacean for a dish known as "homard à l'Américaine," for in this the unfortunate lobster is cut in pieces while still alive.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S HARP has come to light in an old curiosity shop in Berlin. Fleury, the Queen's valet, carried it off as a souvenir, but, being reduced to great poverty, he was forced to part with it, and sold it to a lady of Brunswick; after which it passed through various hands. The harp is richly inlaid with ivory, and still bears the name of the maker.

DURING THE RECENT MILITARY FESTIVITIES AT HOMBURG a monster concert was given by the bands of all the regiments in the town. The musicians numbered 1,012, and were under the direction of the chief bandmaster. After the performance of a variety of selections, a battle-scene in music and a monster *rêville* were executed by all the drummers, and produced a grand effect.

DRIVING MACHINERY BY SAND is being tried successfully in Virginia City. The ore crushing machinery is placed in a light, sandy field, where but little water can be procured. A windmill turns a belt containing a number of buckets, and these carry sand up to a large tank, and a stream of sand is let out upon the overshot wheel, causing it to revolve, thus putting the idea of the sand toys of our infancy into practical use.

SUCH IS FAME.—*Notes and Queries* states that the *Standard* newspaper recently reported that "the remains of the late Mr. John Payne Collier were interred yesterday in Bray Churchyard, near Maidenhead, in the presence of a large number of spectators," with other particulars. In the *Eastern Daily Press* the announcement appears as follows:—"The Bray Colliery Disaster: The remains of the late John Payne, collier, were interred yesterday afternoon in the Bray Churchyard, in the presence of a large number of friends and spectators." So much for literary reputation at the age of ninety-four!

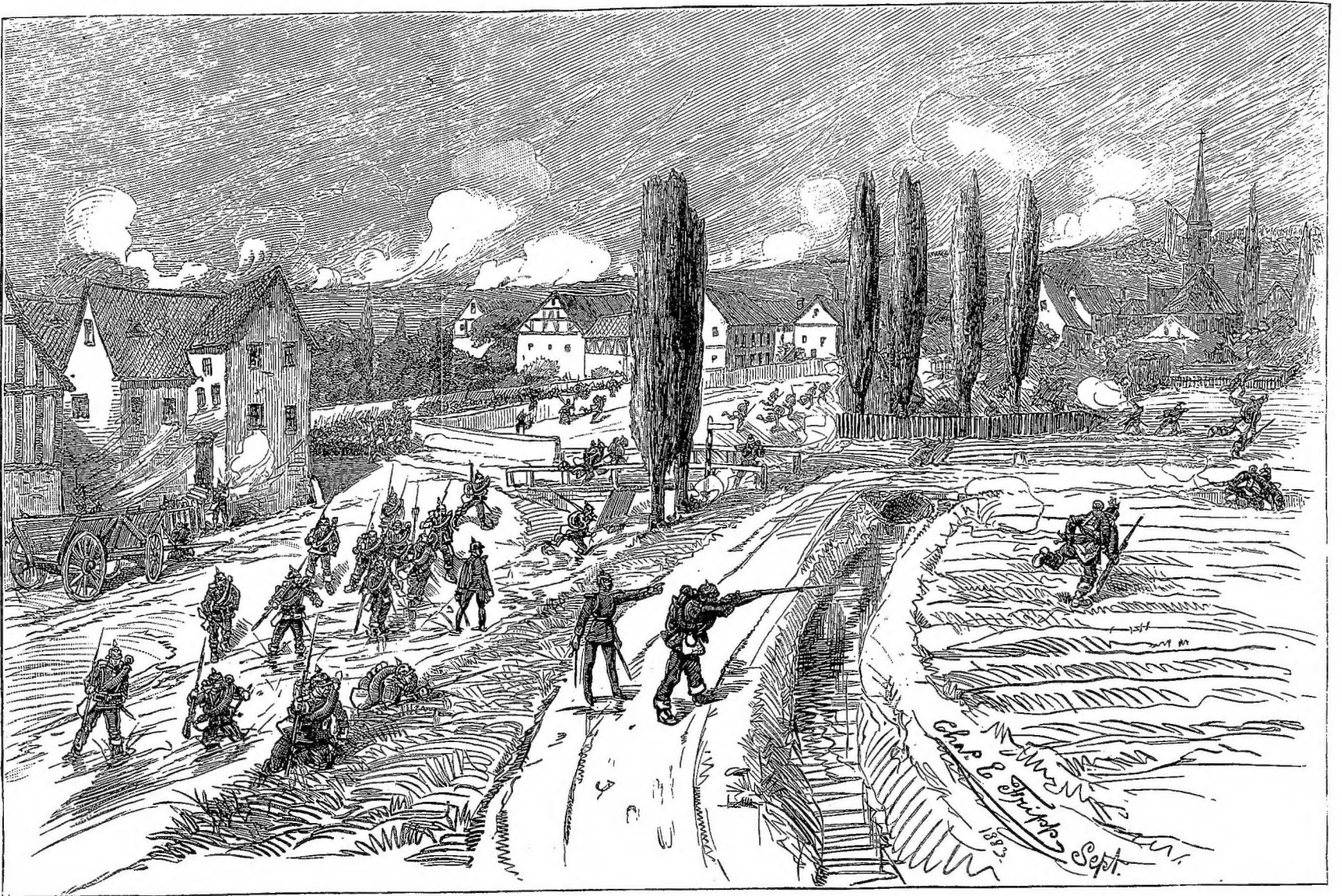
A STRANGE STORY is related by the *Times of India* of a Bombay man bitten by a snake and supposed to be dead. After the inquest his friends were about to remove him for cremation when a Parsee doctor said he would restore him to life in three days. After treatment the man showed signs of life without regaining consciousness. During the doctor's absence the friends conveyed the sick man to the cremation ground and placed the body on the pyre, and, although when approached by fire it appeared to move, the attendants, thinking it improper to remove a body once placed on the pyre, allowed it to be consumed.

A RELIGIOUS PLAY, REPRESENTING THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, is to take place at Worms, and will be performed in Trinity Church by 104 executants, twenty of whom are soloists. The play, written by Hans Herrig, is divided into seven parts, namely, "Luther in the Cloister Cell at Erfurt;" "Luther nailing the Ninety-five Theses to the Church Door;" "The Burning of the Papal Bull;" "The Diet at Worms;" "Luther on the Wartburg;" "The Fanatics;" "The Iconoclasts;" and "Luther in the Bosom of his Family." The costumes will be those worn during the early part of the sixteenth century, but the colours will be sombre in order to be in keeping with the solemnity of the place.

A WELL-KNOWN FIGURE in the Paris public gardens is the old man who feeds the sparrows and pigeons which flock in crowds to seize the crumbs he throws before they reach the ground. The success of this *Père des Oiseaux* with his feathered favourites recently inspired one of the gardeners of the Tuileries with a most nefarious idea, and the other day he was taken into custody for having caught a number of birds. Attracting the little creatures round him by means of bread crumbs, he snared them with a small noose, and concealed them in a bag placed under his coat. Upwards of forty small birds were thus found on him.

THE ICE PALACE at MONTREAL last winter attracted much attention, but in the extreme North of British America there are regular glacial villages, as the Eskimo excel in this kind of architecture. Rectangular slabs, three to four by six or six and a half feet, are cut from some neighbouring fresh-water lake where ice has formed to the depth of six inches. At a rough approximation these slabs may be said to be about the size of an ordinary door. The slabs are placed upright, resting on their ends and joined so as to form a circular pen of from ten to fifteen feet in diameter. Over the top of this the summer sealskin tent is spread for a roof, supported by tent poles crossing at convenient places and held in place by a lashing of sealskin about a foot below the top of the ice slabs. These ice igloos are as transparent as glass, and before they are covered by the drifting snow, or their interiors are dimmed by the smoking of the sooty lamps, a night scene in one of these villages, especially if it be large, with brilliant burning stone lamps in full blaze, is one of the prettiest sights imaginable. They are, however, only temporary dwellings, for as soon as the snow has collected in sufficient quantities for building purposes, huts are constructed of it, and the natives desert the ice houses as soon as the snow huts are completed.

THE EAST BRENT HARVEST HOME.—In reference to our recent article on "Harvest Homes," Archdeacon Denison sends us the following account of this institution:—"It began in 1857, and was, I believe, the parent of harvest homes, at least in this part of England. The principle of it has been all along what you have stated. The combination of a holiday for all classes, brought together for one manner of amusement and temperate refreshment, with full religious service in church. The funds have been provided for by subscriptions of parishioners and neighbours and sale of visitors' tickets, every parishioner, whether a subscriber or not, being admitted free. Soon after its institution it grew into a great gathering. The extent of this may be estimated by the amount of visitors' tickets received in 1878, 987. 75. The subscriptions the same year, with balance from previous year, 122l. 11s.; expenses, 162l. 12s. In 1880 167l. 2s. Some few years it has been interrupted by unfavourable weather, and the last two years by the general depression, and by the necessity of revising details of management, for the better provision for temperate use, and more economy in outlay. This year we have done without the dinner, and have had in its place a general tea with meat for men and boys, women and girls, all alike. In the evening, from seven to eleven, dancing. As fine a ball, as orderly and good in all respects, as any man can wish to see, in a tent 200 feet by 40 feet. The sale of all kinds of spirit drink is carefully provided against. I am told that everybody likes the change. It has reduced our outlay from 167l. to 113l. Our parishioners are about 700 all told. I have seen, in former years not less than 3,000 people present."



WITH THE ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR HOMBURG — THE CAPTURE OF ESCHENBACH

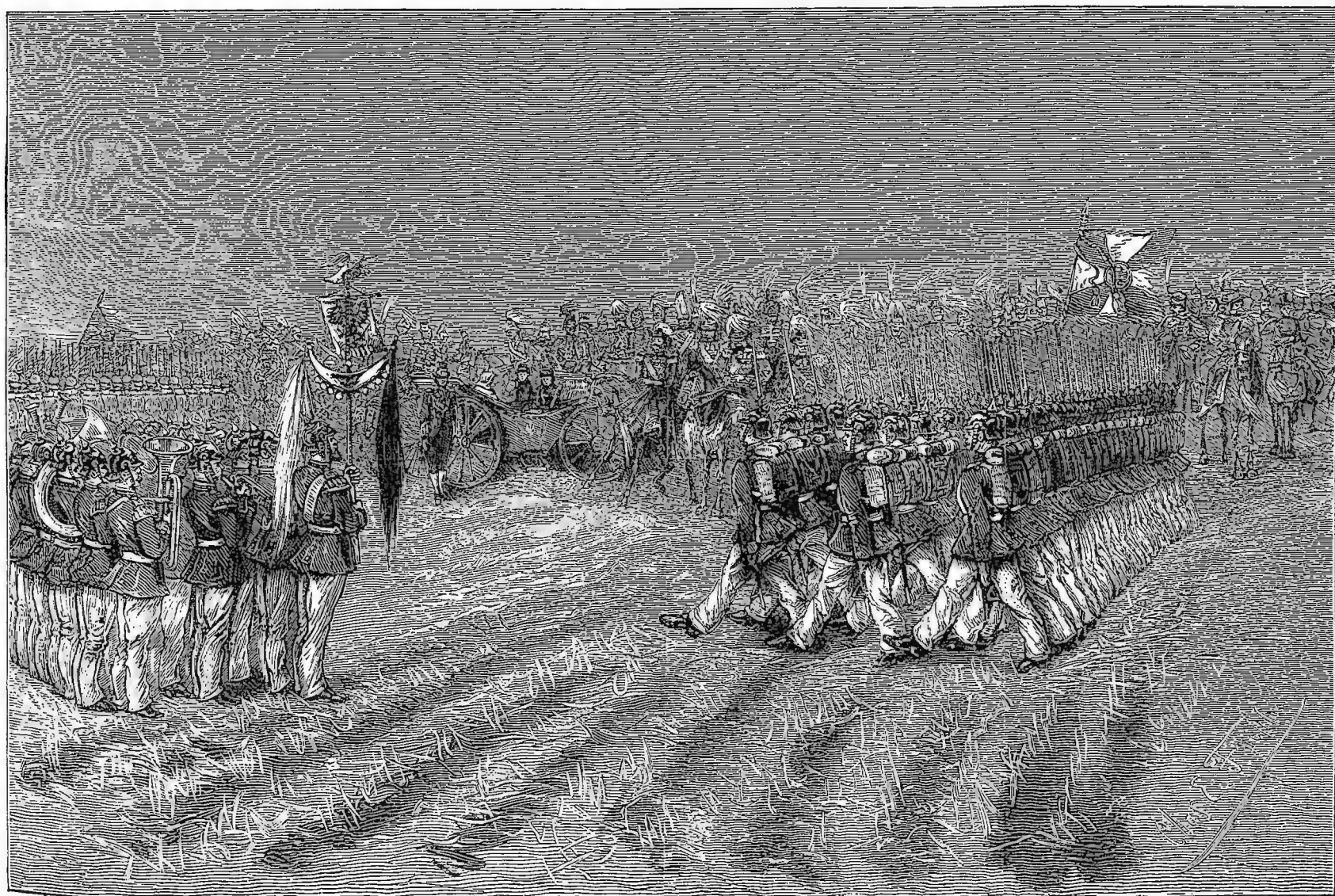


1. Bivouac near Gross-Jena.—2. The Enemy (A Sprig of Leaves, usually Oak, was the Distinguishing Emblem worn by One of the Two Forces).—3. The Feld-Gendarme.—4. The Place for the Special Correspondents at the Grand Parade.

INCIDENTS ON THE FIELD



AN INFANTRY COLUMN EMERGING FROM ERLBACH



THE MARCH-PAST BEFORE THE EMPEROR AND ROYAL FAMILY



In FRANCE, as, indeed, throughout Europe, the visit of the King of Spain to Paris, and the hostile reception which was accorded to him by the populace, have overshadowed all other topics. The insults showered upon the young King—an account of whose visit appears in another column—have excited the most profound indignation and astonishment in every European country, while France herself, naturally enough, is seriously agitated. All the more so as the whole affair has been the means of revealing that serious discord exists between the Ministry and the Elysée. M. Ferry was manifestly most anxious that King Alphonso—the first sovereign who has paid an official visit to Paris since the fall of the Empire—should receive a cordial welcome, but for some reason or other M. Grévy, and what we may call the party of the Elysée, headed by M. Wilson, the President's son-in-law, viewed the King's visit with dislike. Not that M. Wilson for a moment expected that so disastrous a demonstration would be made, but it was hinted by the Elysée Press that M. Grévy was being pushed on by M. Ferry to welcome a sovereign who had accepted an honour bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Germany for the purpose of insulting France. This hint that M. Grévy himself was averse to the King's visit was quickly taken up by the Radicals, only too delighted to have the double pleasure of showing their staunch Republicanism by hooting a monarch, and of indirectly snubbing M. Ferry.

Indeed, there have been three shades of opinion expressed in Paris. The Extreme Radicals have openly rejoiced at such a slap in the face accorded to monarchy in the abstract by the insult to King Alphonso; the Conservative Republican Press have vigorously denounced the demonstrators; while the Elysée journals have been singularly lukewarm in their denunciations, and manifestly disposed to excuse the mob, the *Paris* terming them merely "men who made too noisy a parade of their feelings," and remarking that the King himself will understand that Frenchmen could not calmly view the unlucky honour bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Germany. The apology offered by M. Grévy, in which he terms the crowd which insulted the King "wretches," is reduced by the account in M. Wilson's journal to a few cold words of regret. Moreover, the Cabinet itself has been divided on the subject, and a Ministerial crisis is pending, which is expected to result in the resignation of General Thibaudin, who refused to be present at the reception of the King, and of M. Challemeil-Lacour, the Foreign Minister, whose term of office has certainly been marked by more "misunderstandings" with other nations than that of any of his predecessors. A report is also current that M. Wilson is about to spend the winter in Italy, and leave the field clear for M. Ferry, whose tact and good feeling throughout the affair have been recognised by the Spaniards themselves. Indeed, amongst the Ministerialists and the old Gambettist party there is great indignation experienced against M. Wilson, and the opinion is freely pronounced that, if M. Grévy is henceforth to be guided by his son-in-law, the sooner he is replaced by M. Brisson at the Elysée the better for France.

Meanwhile the King of Spain has been received at Madrid with the utmost enthusiasm. On learning that King Alphonso had been insulted in Paris, the populace of the Spanish capital betrayed unequivocal signs of excitement, and at one time it was feared that some outrage might be committed upon the French Embassy. The arrival of the Queen from La Granja, however, on Monday turned the popular wrath against the French into enthusiasm for their Sovereign and his consort, and the most loyal demonstration welcomed her. This, however, was nothing to the demonstration which attended the King's return to Madrid on Tuesday. There were no official signs of greeting, no soldiers or police to keep the streets, but an immense orderly crowd, numbering some 20,000, spontaneously assembled to testify its indignation at the insults the King had received across the border. "The King and Queen drove from the railway station without any other escort," writes the *Times* correspondent, "than the enthusiastic people, who not only surrounded the carriage, but hung on every available part." In the evening Madrid was brilliantly illuminated, and a reception was held by the King, at which 30,000 persons are reckoned to have been present. The crowd outside also refused to be satisfied with the appearance of the King on the balcony, but forced their way into the Palace to kiss his hand. Indeed, his Paris visit has had one good result for the King. It has increased his popularity tenfold, as by his cool and dignified behaviour he has won the respect of even his political opponents.

GERMANY, as could only be expected, expends the most scathing criticism upon France and the French. The *National Zeitung* thinks that there is no doubt that the "scandalous proceedings at Paris imply a serious moral defeat to France," while the Bismarckian *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that on Saturday "in an unheard of manner the boasted people of Paris trampled under foot the honour of their country and compromised their Government." Such an insult has never been heard of in any civilised country. . . . It is not a question of the injured honour of Spain—for this can be satisfied—but a degradation of the honour of the French Government, for which, alas! there can be no reparation." Moreover, as King Alphonso was insulted avowedly in his character as a German Uhlan, there is some question of an official note of remonstrance being addressed to France by the German Government.

On Friday week the German National Monument on the Niederwald was unveiled by the Emperor with great ceremony amid thousands of spectators. Deputations came from all parts of the Empire to be present, as also all the high personages of the Empire, including the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, and Count von Moltke. The Emperor drove to the Monument with the Crown Prince, and the proceedings began with the crowd singing "Nun Danket Alle Gott." Count Eulenberg then thanked the Emperor in the name of the nation for all he had done for the Fatherland, and the Emperor replied in a few striking words. "When Providence," he began, "desires to signify its will with regard to mighty events upon earth it selects times, countries, and instruments to accomplish its purpose. The years 1870-1 were a time when such purpose was indicated. Threatened Germany arose in its love for the Fatherland as one man and instrument. Their princes at their head, the German people stood in arms. The Almighty conducted these arms, after sanguinary conflicts, from victory to victory, and United Germany takes its place in the history of the world. . . . In the words of King William III., and which I spoke at the laying of the foundation stone, I dedicate this monument 'To the fallen a memorial, to the living an acknowledgment, to coming generations a source of emulation. May God vouchsafe it.'" The veil was then removed from the statue—an event greeted by thundering salutes of artillery and the strains of the National Anthem.

In AUSTRIA-HUNGARY all eyes have been upon the Hungarian Diet and Herr Tisza, who has distinctly pronounced for a policy of conciliation in Croatia. It was thought possible that the Croatian Deputies would not attend, but this happily was not the case; and at present it appears likely that some understanding may be come to. The Croatian Deputies have drawn up a series of categorical

demands, and have presented them to M. Tisza. They demand the removal of the escutcheons with the obnoxious bilingual inscriptions from the public buildings in Croatia, and the restitution of the escutcheons with the Croatian legend only, the abolition of the post of Royal Commissary, the establishment of a Constitutional Government, the convocation of the Croatian Diet, and an immediate discussion of the Compromise Law by both Governments. To these, pending his official statement in the Chamber, the Minister replied on Monday evening to a meeting of Croatian Deputies. He stated that he intended to remove the escutcheons with Hungarian and Croatian inscriptions. Any new escutcheons would have no inscriptions whatever. No one desired more than he did that a Constitutional régime should be again established in Croatia, and that a National Government should again rule, for this would be a sign that order had been completely restored. The Croatian Government in the sense of the law would be restored as soon as its action had become possible, and the Hungarian Government would be perfectly willing to negotiate for the remedy, if possible, of any shortcomings or misuses in the application of the agreement between the two countries. Meanwhile all is quiet in Croatia itself, and thirty-eight persons have been tried at Agram for taking part in the recent anti-Magyar demonstration. Of these twenty-nine were condemned to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from a week to six months; and nine were acquitted. The trial of Spanga, Berecz, and Pitely, the alleged murderers of Count Majlath, is now taking place at Pesth. Spanga confessed the crime in the autumn, but the other prisoners deny everything.

Turning to the Balkan States the King of SERBIA has returned home, and M. Pirotchanatz and his Ministry have resigned. The King, however, did not appoint a Radical Ministry as constitutionally he ought to do, but entrusted the formation of the Cabinet to M. Nicholas Christies, a Progressist, who has selected functionaries rather than prominent politicians for his colleagues, with the object of securing a good working Cabinet.

INDIA.—The Ilbert Bill is still the one great topic of discussion. The correspondent of the *Times*, who states that he has now received the whole of the provincial reports upon the Indian Criminal Procedure Bill, declares that "There is an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favour of absolute withdrawal. The number of Europeans who approve the Bill unreservedly is very small; most of those who do not advise its withdrawal recommend the Government to adopt serious modifications in it, and to restrain its scope as far as possible."

In the UNITED STATES, the Negro Convention at Louisville has adopted a "platform" setting forth the wrongs to which their race is subjected, and at the same time "extending to their Irish friends sympathy and best wishes in their efforts to gain their rights in Ireland."—On Saturday, a train running between Denver and Kansas City was boarded at a by-station by a gang of robbers, who shot the engineer dead. The Express messenger in charge of the mail valuables barricaded himself in his van, and fired on the highwaymen, and the passengers coming to the rescue, the miscreants ultimately decamped. The man Feeny, who fired two shots in the British Consulate at New York, has been pronounced insane.—The Pittsburg Exposition was burnt down on Tuesday night, with all its contents, the loss being estimated at 200,000.

From CHINA the news continues to be disquieting. Logan, who was accused of killing a Chinaman and wounding a child in an affray at Canton some two months since, has been tried before Chief Justice Rennie, found guilty of manslaughter, and condemned to seven years' penal servitude. This sentence is considered far too light by the Chinese, and the populace of Canton were, by last accounts, greatly excited over the matter. The correspondent of the *New York Herald*, telegraphing on October 3, states that communication between the European concession and the city is entirely cut off. Incendiary placards are posted on the doors of the Viceroy's Palace daily, and daily torn down by the police. The mob is ripe for rebellion, and Mandarins of the highest rank are insulted and spat upon in going through the city. The foreign concession is, however, safe under the cover of six gunboats. Much uneasiness is felt for foreigners elsewhere. Even at Hong Kong precautions have been adopted, arms for volunteers have been deposited at two banks, and the night patrols have been increased.

MISCELLANEOUS.—From ITALY we hear of a typhus epidemic at Torre Annunziata which, however, is decreasing. —In DENMARK a favourable Budget has been laid before the Chamber. —In EGYPT Sir Evelyn Baring has been received by the Khédive in audience. The chief news relates to the Sudan. The Ulemas of the El Azhar University have denounced the False Prophet as an impostor, and on the 23rd ult. an advanced force of General Hicks moved forward and seized the first water station on the way to Obeid, where the Mahdi's forces are now some 30,000 strong. —In TURKEY Commercial Treaties are still being warmly discussed. As the treaties with Italy and Great Britain have expired, an *ad valorem* duty of 8 per cent. on the goods of those nations is now being imposed. —From SOUTH AMERICA comes news from Peru, where the Chilean troops have been despatched to Arequipa against Montero and his Congress, as the Chileans are determined to support Iglesias. —In MADAGASCAR the Hovas still maintain their positions a few miles from Tamatave, but are no longer harassing the French. The Hovas are now offering rewards for the slaughter of any French captains and the burning of any French vessel, while death and confiscation are the punishments inflicted on such islanders as furnish any supplies to the French, who are at present completely blockaded landwards.



NOTWITHSTANDING the inclement weather, which seems to have set in for the autumn in the Highlands, the Queen has taken her usual drives, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Albany and Princess Beatrice, going as far as the Lion's Face on Friday week. Princess Christian drove out with the Duke of Albany. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein left the Castle for Wellington College; the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson and Mr. Sahl also left. Lord Rowton arrived, and subsequently dined with Her Majesty. On Saturday the Queen drove out with Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, and the Empress Eugénie lunched with Her Majesty. Divine Service was held in the Castle on Sunday, the Queen and Royal Family being present. The Rev. A. Campbell officiated. On Monday, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood and the Hon. C. H. Lindsay arrived at Balmoral. On Tuesday the Empress Eugénie dined with Her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Copenhagen on Saturday, was met by the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and drove immediately to Fredensborg. On Monday the Prince, with Prince Albert Victor, visited Mr. Oscar Dickson, the organiser of the recent Greenland Expedition under Baron Nordenskjöld, at Göteborg. The Prince and Princess of Wales are shortly expected to return to England. The proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Lord Arlington at Crichel has been abandoned. Prince George of Wales was to leave

Quebec on the 23rd ult. for Montreal in H.M.S. *Canada*. Thence after a few days' stay he would proceed to Halifax.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will leave Germany for Eastwell Park the third week in October. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived from Paris on Monday after a rough Channel passage, and proceeded in the afternoon to Bagshot. The Duke and Duchess have deferred their visit to the Queen for a few days. The Duke of Albany will receive an address from the West Yorkshire Freemasons on his visit to Huddersfield next week. The Duke and Duchess will be the guests of Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P., at Nostell Priory, on the opening of the Castle Grounds, Pontefract, in November. Prince Louis of Battenberg has arrived at Portsmouth to take up his appointment as lieutenant of the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*.



THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CHURCH CONGRESS has drawn to Reading, perhaps, the largest number of clergy as yet recorded at any of these gatherings, though the leaders of the Evangelical party, following the example of Canon Hoare, were, as a rule, conspicuous by their absence. The Primate preached on Tuesday morning at St. Mary's, when many hundreds were unable to obtain admission, the Bishop of Meath at St. Giles's, and the venerable Bishop of Winchester at St. Lawrence's. The subject of his discourse was the coming of Anti-Christ in his latest disguise of anarchy and Atheism. The opening address by the President, Bishop Mackarness—always practical and often eloquent—was read twice in the Congress Buildings and also in the Town Hall. "Thrift," "Women's Work," and "The Marriage Laws," were the chief topics upon Wednesday, and in the afternoon there was a crowded meeting in the Albert Hall in aid of the Pusey Memorial Fund.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH was removed last week from Stoke Dry to the Palace at Peterborough, where the bells rang a peal of welcome. In consequence of his illness the Diocesan Conference has been put off until next year.

ONLY 7,000*l.*, according to a statement made by Mr. Borough, lay Secretary to the Fund, are now required to complete the amount required for the endowment of the Bishopric of Southwell, and this the Bishop of Lincoln expects to raise within the year. The fine old Minster at Southwell, restored and furnished with a complete establishment by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, is ready for the new Prelate "to walk in." Bishop Wordsworth's threat of resigning office seems to have achieved what simple appeals could not bring about.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has issued a writ of sequestration to the Churchwardens of St. Peter's, London Docks, lately occupied by Mr. Mackonochie, appointing them sequestrators during the vacancy of the benefice.

SENTENCE OF SUSPENSION FOR THREE YEARS, at the end of which time testimonials will have to be produced from three benefited clergymen to his sobriety throughout that period, has been passed by Lord Penzance, sitting in the York Chancery Court, on the Rev. E. J. A. Fitzroy, Incumbent of St. Jude's, West Derby, Liverpool. A second charge of immorality, as well as drunkenness, was not pressed. Mr. Fitzroy, who maintained that the seeming strangeness of his conduct was due to an overdose of chloroform, not alcohol, has given notice of appeal.

THE SALVATION ARMY has scored a victory at Neuchâtel, by the acquittal of Miss Booth and "Captain" Becket, for breach of the Cantonal law in attending an open-air religious meeting. The case was watched on behalf of the British Government by Dr. Koenig, Professor of International Law at Berne. Further proceedings against the Salvationists, native and foreign, will probably be abandoned—interference with the right of meeting being considered on reflection far more dangerous than the passing eccentricities of the Army.—At home, on the other hand, the opinion is gaining ground that sterner measures must be adopted to put down obstructions in the streets, and noises which deprive quiet people of their rest.—At Kellsall an injunction has been obtained against the Army by a builder whom their shouts and music in a room hard by would permit neither to sleep nor make up his books; and at Brentford, where Lieutenant Bailey and his groom were thrown out of a dogcart through the horse taking fright, and the groom seriously injured, a fine of 2*l.* for obstruction, and 6*l.* 10*s.* for damage done, has been imposed on the leader and paid, after giving notice of an appeal.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL on "The Rosary," read last Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches throughout the world, was read at the Oratory by Cardinal Newman, who urged his hearers to think deeply on it, as he had done himself. It was the special kindness of the Holy Father which permitted him, though a Cardinal, to pass his days in the tranquil Oratory instead of summoning him to reside in Rome.—The Pope has ratified the election of Father Anderledy, a Swiss, who is to succeed Father Beckx as Vicar-General of the Order of the Jesuits.

THE AUTUMNAL SESSION of the Baptist Union is being held this week at Leicester, where the Mayor gave a reception on the opening day in the Museum, to which several clergymen of other denominations, including some Roman Catholic priests, were invited. Much sympathy has been expressed during the sittings for the wrongs done to Mr. Shaw.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY have issued a Circular to their friends announcing their intention to commence an active agitation for Disestablishment in Parliament and outside. The charge of a measure to be introduced next Session will be entrusted to Mr. Henry Richard.

HARVEST THANKSGIVINGS.—We reminded clergymen last year when collections were being made at the close of harvest, that the Agricultural Benevolent Society, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, was undoubtedly one of the best channels by which "harvest thanksgivings" could be distributed, for the Society applies its funds to all parts of the country, and is under the management of practical agriculturists.



LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Although the Leeds Festival does not begin until the middle of next week, too late for anything like a detailed notice in our next impression, a short preliminary notice, added to the information already given, may help to convince our readers that an unusually interesting programme awaits them. Leeds is the last city which has aimed at high honours in such an undertaking, and rivalled even Birmingham itself. The Festival of 1858, conducted by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett (whose graceful and charming cantata, *The May Queen*, despite the

somewhat loosely constructed "pastoral," which it was the gifted musician's almost thankless task to set, abounds, from the first page to the last, with such pure and unadulterated melody, that it still maintains its hold upon the public, and seems likely to maintain it long), was simply intended as part of the inaugural ceremony, when the new and magnificent Town Hall was opened by the Queen. Nevertheless, its success was so decided that, but for some unforeseen local difficulties, added to an abortive attempt at uniting Leeds with its formidable neighbour, Bradford, in a common cause, there was every intention of setting on foot another meeting in 1861, and thereupon establishing a permanent triennial Festival, as at Birmingham, Norwich, Bristol, and the Three Choir meetings. This project falling through, Bradford took up the scheme unaided, holding two Festivals (in 1856 and 1859, if memory serves us well), under the direction of Sir Michael Costa; and these were on the same scale of magnitude as their precursor in the sister-town. Since the last Bradford meeting until 1874, the idea, though often mooted by influential persons, was practically abandoned, or at least remained in abeyance, and Leeds, as well as Bradford, remained silent. In that year, however, the Yorkshire people, so justly famous for their choral singers, awoke from their apathy, and at the instigation of many who had not only the will, but the means of carrying it out, a second Festival was determined on for 1874; and this showing as fair results as the one that made so great a stir sixteen years previously, the desire of making Festival "triennial" became a legitimate pretext for yet a third, in 1880. In 1874 and 1877 the conductor was Sir Michael Costa. In 1880 Sir Michael found a worthy successor in Sir Arthur Sullivan, who wrote his short but admirable oratorio, *The Martyr of Antioch*, expressly for the occasion, winning golden opinions both from chorus and orchestra, the members of the latter, with Mr. J. T. Carrodus as principal violin, distinguishing themselves, especially by their execution of the three exclusively instrumental movements of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The Festival of 1877 was memorable, among other incidents, for the absence of Therese Tietjens, in consequence of the indisposition eventually culminating in her too early death; for the first appearance of Madame Albani at these celebrations; and for a commission given by the managers to Sir George (then Mr. G. A.) Macfarren, whose *St. John the Baptist* had been received with such unanimous favour the year after its successful production at Bristol, under Mr. Charles Hallé, to compose a new oratorio on the subject of *Joseph* for the next meeting. A list of the works brought out at one or another of the four Leeds Festivals would well repay a glance, as entitling the promoters to high consideration. For the fifth, held next week, four new works are in the programme, three of which are contributed by Englishmen. These (to name them in the order of their projected occurrence) are a setting of Gray's "Elegy" by Mr. Alfred Cellier, a musician of recognised ability; another, of the 97th Psalm ("The Lord is King"), by Mr. Joseph Barnby, whose pretensions are too generally admitted to require a word of comment; and last, not least, the already much-talked-of *King David*, from which amateurs anticipate the masterpiece of Sir G. Macfarren. That it may prove to be such is the general desire, no less than general expectation. Thus, added to Mr. John Francis Barnett's *Building of the Ship*, which had received so cordial a greeting three years earlier, no fewer than seven works from English pens have been produced by the various Leeds Committees—to say nothing about the Bristol oratorio, *St. John the Baptist*, and the late regretted Henry Smart's masterly cantata, *The Bride of Dunkerron*. But quite independently of these, the programme is full of variety. About *Elijah* (first morning performance) we need say no more than it is well worth a journey to Leeds, if only for the sake of hearing the magnificent Yorkshire voices, men and women, in "Thanks be to God." The greatest curiosity prevails about the "Symphony-oratorio" of Joachim Raff, a posthumous contribution to Art, and we believe, the last important effort of this untiring and astonishingly fecund musician. This is a kind of mixture for orchestra, chorus, and vocal, not after the manner of Beethoven's "No. 9" or Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*, but all three elements constantly in employ. The poem is divided into three sections—Part I. being entitled "The World's End;" Part II. "The Judgment;" Part III. "The New World." The deceased musician of Wiesbaden had fully made up his mind to attend the performance, and had even been invited (at the suggestion of Sir Arthur Sullivan, to conduct it himself. This Raff's death prevented. The more the pity; his presence would have been welcome to every one, and his work would have been heard with all the keener satisfaction. *The Messiah* is omitted from the doings of the week—not for the first time, by the way), and *King David* occupies the accustomed honoured day. The position is in one sense enviable, and in another sense unenviable; the Cambridge Professor and Principal of our Royal Academy of Music, however, has tolerably broad artistic shoulders. We have no space to enter into detail about the four great evening concerts. Enough that, among other interesting pieces, we find the *Stabat Mater* of Rossini, Niels Gade's Birmingham Cantata, *The Crusaders*, Beethoven's Symphony in D (No. 2), overtures by various masters (all good, it may be added), and a plentiful measure of vocal music for the leading singers—Mesdames Valleria and Patey, Misses Annie Marriott, Anna Williams, Damian, and Hilda Wilson; Messrs. Lloyd, Maas, Henry Blower, F. King, and Santley. After Raff's "Symphony-Oratorio," it should have been said, a selection from Handel will afford extra opportunities for those ladies and gentlemen. A more glorious climax to a splendid programme, upon which Sir Arthur Sullivan may fairly be complimented, than Beethoven's great Mass in D (No. 2) and Mendelssohn's *Lobgesang* could hardly be imagined. In the evening of the same day an extra concert will be given at people's prices. It should be mentioned that Dr. Spark (Borough Organist) and Mr. Walter Parratt, both experienced in the work, are alternately to preside at the organ, and that upon the indefatigable Mr. James Broughton falls his accustomed duty as chorus-master, which no one can fill with greater ability. What the orchestra is likely to be may be readily guessed, remembering that Sir Arthur Sullivan is answerable for the appointment of performers. The Duke of Albany has accepted the office of President, and the Mayor of Leeds that of Chairman, of the General Committee. The sum handed over to the Leeds Medical Charities during the four festivals already held amounts to 6,000*l.* It is to be hoped that the fifth may considerably augment it.



THE TURF.—The week between the two Newmarket October meetings is generally put down as a quiet one in the Turf world, but what with the racing and the Goose Fair Nottingham must have had a pretty noisy time of it lately. The racing there, however, calls for no remark except to note that not a single favourite won a race out of the six events on the first day, and that backers hardly fared better on the second. The Scotch racing at Kelso and Edinburgh was pretty fair in its way; and the Kempton Park gathering concludes the week. But all real interest at the various trysts centred in the Cesarewitch, which will be run at Newmarket next Tuesday, and it is said that more money has been wagered on it on this occasion than for very many past anniversaries. Of course many stables are full sure that they have the winner, especially Mr.

Peck's, whence hails the favourite, Hackness, the heroine of last year's Cambridgeshire. The friends of Corrie Roy seem confident that she will successfully carry a weight which no winner of the great handicap has yet carried. Don Juan, a very indifferent public performer, is put down as a certainty by his adherents; while Sweetbread and Faugh-a-Ballagh, both in the same stable, will both win if it be possible. Sober and good judges, not a few, outside the stable swear by "Old Fog," as the latter is lovingly called. Anyhow he is a sound horse and genuine stayer, is owned by the Duke of Beaufort, and will be ridden by Fordham. What more can a backer want?

COURSING.—Coursers are now getting seriously to work, and several important public meetings have recently been brought off with a success that augurs well for the season. At Haydock Park several of the best and most staunch supporters of the leash won or divided stakes; Mr. T. D. Hornby's Haco halving the Derby Produce Stakes with Mr. G. F. Fawcett's Free Forester; Mr. T. Stone's Satirist winning the September Stakes; Mr. T. D. Hornby and Mr. L. Pilkington dividing Newton Stakes; and Lord Sefton taking the Park Stakes with Serapis.—The trials at Plumpton were quite up to the usual high standard, and a special feature of the meeting was the excellent running of the progeny of Mr. Miller's Misterton, who stands far ahead of all other stud greyhounds. His son Middleton, who claims Coomassie, another Waterloo winner, as his other parent, divided the Lewes Stakes with two others. The Plumpton Stakes saw another Misterton in the division; another won the Ringmer Stakes; and yet another the Mount Harry Stakes.

FOOTBALL.—The "leather hunters" in all directions have been more than busy since our last notes. Pre-eminently among counties, Notts is very active, but surely it is hardly worth while for so many of her crack cricketers to risk their limbs in this game, and so endanger their professional prospects in the more scientific game. Association-wise Notts has beaten the Walsall Swifts, and Rugby-wise Wakefield Trinity Dewsbury.—In Association games also Preston North End has beaten Eagley, and down southwards the Pilgrims have won the first match of their season against Leyton.

SWIMMING.—In this, as in most other departments of athletics, it is becoming common for the "records to be beaten." This was the case at the Otter Club's annual entertainment a few days ago, when Mr. Blew-Jones, who is evidently destined to be our chief amateur natationist, won the Ninety-Eight Yards Open Race in 1 min. 7½ sec., the best time on record. Again, in the recent competition for the Amateur Two Hundred and Twenty Yards and Plunging Championships, T. Cairns, of the Everton Swimming Club, winning the first-named race, and beating the best amateur records for 160, 200 yards, and the entire distance. Blew-Jones, who was second, also beat all previous amateur performances.

SHOOTING.—Though, of course, there has been no pheasant-shooting in the covers as yet, operations commenced against the wild-bred longtails on Monday last on the rough shooting-grounds in various districts, and the supply of these birds is generally better than was that of the partridges on the First of September.

AQUATICS.—News comes to hand from America of some very disagreeable business at the Pittsburg Regatta, it being stated that our ex-champion sculler, George Elliott, ran into Hosmer in the most deliberate manner. At all events, he was disqualified from taking any further part in the races; and Hosmer easily beat the rest of the professional scullers in the heat, which was started afresh. He is said to have made the best time on record over the course.—Wallace Ross has issued a challenge to scull any man in America except Hanlan.

GOLF.—The Autumn Meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, on the St. Andrew's Links, has been very successful. The professional competition brought out no less than sixteen first-class hands; and, after a keen contest, W. Fernie, of Dumfries, came in first with the fine score of 83 strokes.

PEDESTRIANISM.—The well-known "ped," Arthur Hancock of Hackney, has walked, "fair and square," fifty miles within eight hours at Canterbury.



MR. GODFREY'S new play, brought out at the COURT Theatre last week with the title of *The Millionaire*, is an excellent example of dexterous adaptation of a novel to the purposes of the stage. The task, always a difficult one, was in this instance certainly not more easy than usual. The heroine of *Kissing the Rod* is not abstractedly a person in whom either novel-readers or play-goers could be expected to take any very warm interest. Cheated into marrying a rich man, whom she does not love, by a fraudulent conspiracy, having for its object to persuade her that the man she really loved had treated her with heartless indifference, Katherine Guyon flies from her home, when she discovers the trick that had been played her; and then repents on learning that her husband, who had made all amends in his power by treating her with kindness and affection, had fallen upon evil days, and lost his entire fortune. On the stage, where analysis of motives is hardly possible, and where a character must be presented in a few bold strokes, Katherine Guyon necessarily appears a somewhat wayward, self-willed, and, if the truth must be told, unattractive person. Besides this, the novelist has, with sound judgment, declined to make the husband's connivance in a somewhat shabby deception end in a commonplace distribution of happiness, whereas a dramatist who is not writing in the key of tragedy is bound to take care of the welfare, and, above all, of the lives of his hero and heroine. To say that Mr. Godfrey has got over all these difficulties triumphantly would certainly convey an erroneous impression. The sentiment of this play is, in brief, its weak point; but of this he has evidently been well aware, and has accordingly, with true dramatic instinct, gone to work to strengthen all other features of the play. For this purpose Mr. Yates's little gallery of character sketches, some of which are singularly fresh and entertaining, are carefully developed, and endowed with numberless humorous and lively touches, while the dialogue, partly derived from the book and partly due to the dramatist's invention, is from first to last witty, lively, and appropriate to the personages to whom it is assigned. We are much mistaken if Mr. Cecil's Edward Guyon, the selfish man of pleasure, with his cool indifference to honest principles and his caustic, but pleasant-flavoured humour, is not destined to rank among the most diverting, as well as the cleverest, of that actor's impersonations. The part is played with so life-like an air, yet with so judicious a touch of the ideal, that it would be hard to conceive in what way the portrait could be improved. Mrs. John Wood's performance of the part of Lady Henmarsh, an incidental, yet a prominent personage, both in novel and play, is scarcely less entertaining. Certainly her shrewd drollery and her inexhaustible vein of humorous comment upon the acts and sayings of her friends provoke no less laughter. It is a part exactly in Mrs. Wood's way, though very distinctly differentiated from the types of handsome clever middle-aged ladies whom she has been wont to play. Though the brilliant success of the play was mainly in the hands of this trio, who are indeed much concerned with what passes in every one of its four acts, it must not be inferred that we have here exhausted

the merits of the acting. The piece is indeed admirably played. Mr. Mackintosh's efforts as Thacker, the Jew bill discounter, with his occasional fits of officious benevolence, only falls below the standard of that excellent comedian by reason of the somewhat shrunken proportions of the character as it appears on the stage. Nor does that comparative weakness of the sentimental interest to which we have referred deprive the other actors of their right to praise. Mr. Clayton's Robert Streightly is at least a very earnest and truthful rendering of a somewhat painful conception; and Miss Marion Terry is not altogether unsuccessful in awakening compassion for the wrongs of the heroine, who, instead of clasping the dead hand of a penitent husband, as in the novel, finds him living, and ready to return her renewed affections. The best piece of serious acting in the play, however, is that of Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, in the somewhat repulsive part of the malicious and designing Hester Gould. Quiet force has rarely been so conspicuously exhibited as in this noteworthy performance.

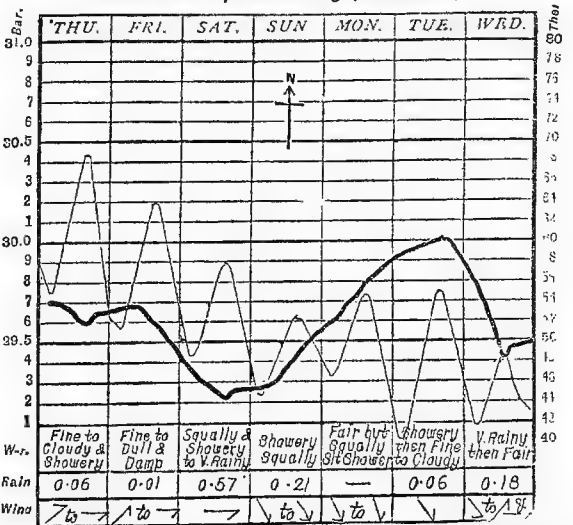
At the HAYMARKET, Mr. Coghlan, who has departed for the United States, has been succeeded by Mr. Bancroft in the part of the terrible hero of Mr. Sardou's *Fédora*. The experiment can scarcely be called a success, for Mr. Bancroft has not the air, or the voice, or the manners of the serious actor. On the other hand, it was certainly more than a respectable attempt. For careful study and judicious employment of means it went far to atone for shortcomings which belong rather to Nature than to Art. Mrs. Bernard Beere is now manifestly better able to sustain the fatigues of her really fine impersonation of the heroine; and the cast, with the exception of Mr. Bancroft's Ipanoff, may be said to be unchanged, for some little time before the close of last season Mr. Conway had replaced Mr. Bancroft as De Sirix, while Miss Calhoun had succeeded to the part of the Countess Soukareff, in the place of Mrs. Bancroft, who is still absent from the Haymarket stage.

Mrs. Langtry has returned to America, where it appears that playgoers are as yet by no means satiated with her performances. She is understood to be engaged for a professional tour extending over many months.

A threatened "explosion of dynamite" among the rumoured "sensational" features of the new romantic drama to be produced at DRURY LANE on Monday evening, has created some little alarm among playgoers. Stage explosions are, however, generally harmless affairs; and just as a very mild and humble player may be fated to enact a very powerful and terrible personage, so it is not impossible that some very ordinary explosive may be called upon to play the part of dynamite in Messrs. Buchanan and Harris's piece. Its title is *A Sailor and his Lass; or, Love and Treason*.

In adapting anew for the English stage MM. Meilhac and Halévy's well-known comic opera, *La Vie Parisienne*, Mr. H. B. Farnie has considerably modified the original work. Some modification was absolutely necessary, for the plot and incidents of the original could not be tolerated upon the English stage. But the new play, as performed at the AVENUE Theatre on Wednesday last, not only differs considerably from the French work in point, it is at the same time much vulgarised. The brilliant dialogue and songs of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, which were not without a certain literary flavour, are replaced by topical allusions and Cockney talk. Offenbach's music has also been tampered with; but as Offenbach was never a classic, few will be found to resent this very deeply. The new "burlesque opera," whatever its literary and musical defects, fully serves its purpose of providing adequate parts for certain popular actors and actresses. Mr. Lionel Brough as an Austrian Baron bent upon writing a work upon England, who is continually putting down in his note-book all that strikes him as strange in London life, is almost constantly upon the stage; and it need hardly be said that whenever he appears laughter is hearty and genuine. Mr. Arthur Roberts as an hotel-tout who has changed clothes and position with his master, the Hon. Tom Splinterbarre (admirably played by Mr. Herbert Standing), also displays much humour, though his style is still too strongly suggestive of the music-hall. Among the ladies the chief honours are won by Miss Camille d'Arville, who sings and acts charmingly as Gabrielle Chevrete, the Alsatian glove-maker, and Miss Lilian La Rue, the sentimental daughter of the Austrian Baron, who has come to England in search of a hero who, some years before, gallantly rescued her from the tusks of a wild boar in the Black Forest. The scenery is all that modern stage art has accustomed us to expect, and the costumes, albeit a "burlesque opera" in modern dress allows but small scope for the costumier, are rich and harmonious. The stage is usually crowded with pretty girls whose connection with the development of the plot is of the very slightest; but bright and bustling as it is, with funny songs and frequent "situations," *La Vie* is likely long to hold the stage.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM SEPT. 27 TO OCT. 3 (INCLUSIVE).



THE MARQUIS TSENG

THE MARQUIS TSENG, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from China, to the Courts of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, is the eldest son of Tseng Kwo-fan, the first Marquis, who was the most distinguished statesman who had appeared in China for many years. He is a native of Hunan, and about forty-six years of age. He succeeded his kinsman, the well-remembered Kwo Ta-jen, as Minister of China to the Courts of London and Paris in 1878, and afterwards, when the question of the retrocession of Kuldja threatened to produce a rupture of friendly relations between Russia and China, he was also accredited to St. Petersburg. It was by him that the Treaty of St. Petersburg, replacing that of Livadia, was negotiated, and, as everybody knows, it is he who is now seeking to come to an arrangement with France on the subject of Tonquin.

We add a few personal traits taken from one of the Paris newspapers. The Marquis is very courteous in his manner, and is devoid of that impassive air which is wont to distinguish his countrymen. His eyes are full of life and animation, and he shows a keen interest in everything around him. He is well known as an excellent English scholar; and, by this time, the troublesome negotiations over the Tonquin difficulty have doubtless made him equally proficient in that polite tongue which used to be deemed, *par excellence*, the language of diplomacy. As regards his title, he belongs to one of the five or six Chinese families which enjoy the privilege of perpetual nobility. In other cases the rank declines from generation to generation, the son of an Earl becomes a Viscount, and the son of a Viscount a Baron, until the title is finally extinguished, and the head of the family becomes once more a commoner. The Marquis's father, who died about twelve years ago, at a great age, was a considerable personage in his time. He fought successfully against the Taeping rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghai about the year 1864, and was appointed Marshal of the Empire. The Marquis is married, but only to one wife. Polygamy, under certain elaborate restrictions, is permissible in China. The Marchioness, with her



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS TSENG
CHINESE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE
COURTS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND ST. PETERSBURG

daughter, is at present residing at Folkestone.—Our portrait is from a photograph.

THE DRAKE COMMEMORATION AT TAVISTOCK

SOMEWHAT over a twelvemonth ago, the Mayor of Plymouth, accompanied by several of his fellow-townsmen, visited Tavistock with the view of obtaining subscriptions for a statue of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator, which it was proposed to erect in the metropolis of the West. Fired by this example, however, the people of Tavistock resolved to have a statue of their own, for though the name of Drake is inseparably connected with the history of Plymouth, his birthplace was Tavistock (the house at Crowndale, it may be observed by the way, no longer exists).

The Rev. E. Spencer offered to be responsible for 500*l.* towards this object, and sanguine hopes were entertained of the 2,000*l.* required being ultimately raised, when the wind was taken out of the movement by the following circumstance. The Duke of Bedford, who owns large estates in the neighbourhood, and whose munificence in other respects is highly appreciated there (why doesn't His Grace immortalise his name by making Covent Garden a free gift to us Londoners?) suddenly volunteered to give Tavistock a statue of Sir F. Drake. The offer was gratefully accepted, the statue was "sculpted" by Mr. Boehm, R.A., and was placed at the bottom of the New Road, where the church, and the old Fitzford gatehouse, and the mass of foliage around form a very picturesque background. The statue was unveiled with considerable ceremony by the Portreeve, Mr. J. Daw, on the 27th ult. A number of speeches were delivered, a luncheon succeeded, and a full programme of athletic sports followed. The occasion is commemorated in the *Tavistock Gazette* by a poem by Joe L. Amos, which is somewhat over the average of such productions. We quote two lines:

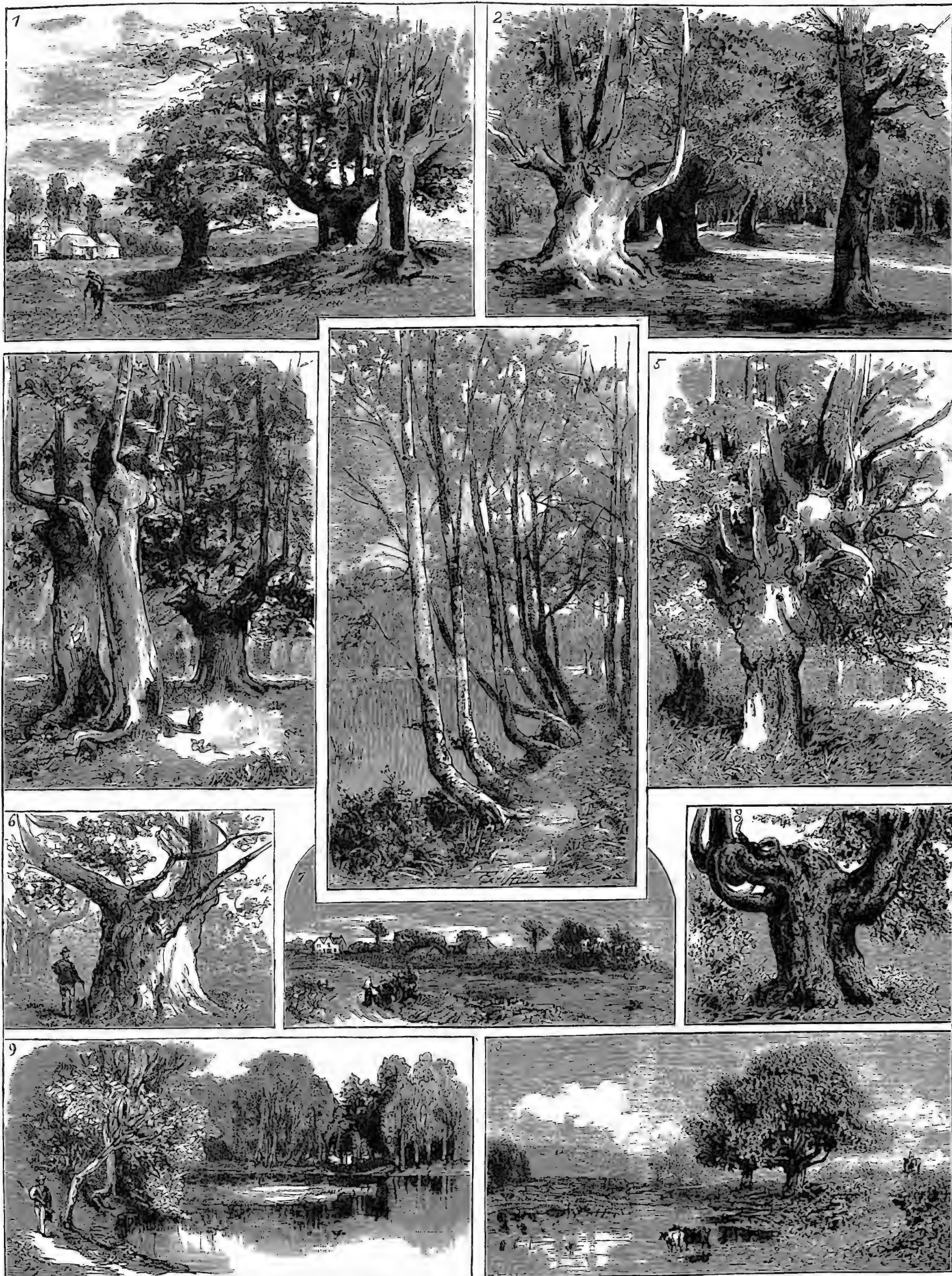
O happy Town, to boast a gallant Drake,
Thus happily bebronzed in ductile fashion.

When the statue was brought from the railway station, a woman, observing the



1. The Portreeve of Tavistock Unveiling the Statue of Sir Francis Drake.—2. Tavistock Abbey.—3. Vigo Bridge Over the River Tavy.—4. Buckland Abbey, the Seat of the Drake Family, where are Preserved the Ship-Drum, Banner, and Bible taken Round the World by Sir Francis Drake.

THE DRAKE COMMEMORATION AT TAVISTOCK, DEVONSHIRE



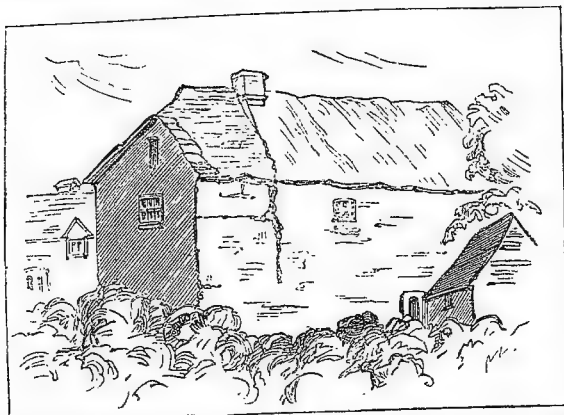
3. View on the Outskirts of the Beeches.—2. "The Plain," the Centre of the Wood.—3. A Glade in the Wood.—4. Avenue of Birches, Middle Pond.—5. Singular Growth in a Beech.—6. The Largest Oak.—7. Burnham Common.—8. "Jumbo," One of the Largest Beeches.—9. Middle Fish Pond.—10. Upper Fish Pond.

THE DEDICATION OF BURNHAM BEECHES TO THE PUBLIC USE

colossal size, remarked, "How we have degenerated since he's time!"

Tavistock Abbey was a splendid pile in its palmy days, now little remains but the chief gateway, a porch, a refectory, and a couple of towers.

Buckland Abbey is on the Tavy, about four miles from Tavistock,



House where Drake was Born at Crowndale, on the River Tavy, near Tavistock (This House was Destroyed about Fifty Years Ago)

and was given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Francis, who built the existing house on the site of the Abbey, of which there are still some remains. The mansion, which belongs to a namesake and descendant of Sir Francis, contains a fine portrait by Jansen, and some relics of the great circumnavigator; namely, his sword, his ship-drum, and the Bible which he carried with him round the world.

BURNHAM BEECHES

THE formal dedication, a few days ago, of Burnham Beeches "to the use and enjoyment of the public for ever," says the Metropolitan community, and, indeed, the whole country, under another obligation to the Corporation of the City of London. In the year 1879, this lovely sylvan solitude and its surroundings were advertised for public sale, and at once a cry arose, "Save the Beeches," just as a similar cry arose in respect to Epping Forest. To both the Corporation responded, and both have been saved. It is hardly necessary to enlarge on the advantage accruing to the ever-increasing population of "Larger" London by the acquisition of these magnificent rural play-grounds; and unreserved thanks are due to the Corporation, whatever ungraciously-minded persons may say about its "throwing sops to Cerberus," with threatened dissolution hanging over it. In these and other similar matters it has acted with spirit, munificence, and, it is hardly too much to say, with patriotism.

Though Burnham Beeches may be called a comparatively modern discovery as a sylvan haunt for Londoners, they have been renowned for their beauty for many generations. Foreigners from all parts of the world make pilgrimages to them, and they are one of the most happy hunting grounds for the knights of the brush and pencil. The poet Gray knew every inch of the wild woodland and every individual tree. Writing to Horace Walpole from his uncle's house hard by, he speaks of the spot as "a little chaos of mountains and precipices," though of miniature character, and of its being covered with "most venerable beeches and other very reverend vegetables;" and Jesse, in his "Favourite Haunts," writes of their "glens and valleys interspersed with little rushy pools, the winter haunts of the snipe and woodcock, and overhung with holly, birch, juniper, and other trees, under whose shade the purple heather flourishes, and the fern and foxgloves add a charm and variety to the scene." But, of course, the great feature of the spot are the beeches themselves, a fragment of the great forest which once stretched across South

Bucks. Mark Ash Wood, in the New Forest, is famous for its beeches; there are grand specimens in Lord Monson's Park at Gattin; so there are in Knowle Park; superb and lofty boles are scattered all over Windsor Park and Epping Forest, especially at High Beech; and though, perhaps, the well-known beech in the grounds of Newbattle Abbey, near Edinburgh, is the "champion" beech of the world, still there is no beech forest in this country or elsewhere which can compare with that at Burnham. The grand old trees here are indeed unique, and you can only find their fellows on the imaginative canvases of Ruysdael, Hobbema, and other cunning old forest craftsmen. Their peculiar feature is that most of them are pollards, with their trunks often quite hollow, as seen in No. 11 of our sketches, so that one or more persons can stand within them, and yet the majority still seem to be in a most vigorous state, while the bark of the original boles or stems has become so thoroughly incorporated with the subsequent growth that no marks of the junction can be detected. Their growth is as curious as it is strong, and their gnarled and rugged branches may truly be said to

Wreath their wild fantastic roots on high,

even beyond the customary eccentricity of beech trees, reminding one in many instances of the strange formations in a stalactite cavern, as may be specially seen in Sketch No. 8. Indeed, strange and weird beauty is utterly beyond the power of verbal description or even the limner's pencil. In one instance an oak grows within the hollow bole of a beech, and upwards they mingle their branches in a most curious but amicable manner.

Various traditions account for the pollarding of these old beeches many generations ago. One is to the effect that they supplied the "billets from Burnham," required for firewood at Windsor Castle. Another, that Cromwell and his soldiers when encamped there first topped them. And another, that a rebel earl in the time of Henry VII. was decapitated there, and that his sorrowing countess, as a "token of respect" to her deceased lord, and as a memorial of the cruelty of the King, had all the beeches beheaded.

Burnham Beeches, being some twenty-five miles from London, and about four from Slough, the nearest railway station, are not likely to become as popular a resort as is Epping Forest; and, therefore, are in less danger of the modernisation and tea-gardenisation which threatens some parts of the Forest aforesaid; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Corporation will do as little as possible in the way of "civilising," which would impair the natural beauty of this wild and charming scene.

J. J. M.



LORD COLERIDGE, after enjoying for a few days the lavish hospitality of Chicago, left that city on Thursday last for St. Louis, where he was again received with equal heartiness by the Bar and principal citizens of the capital of Missouri. The time at his disposal did not permit him to stay long enough to witness the great St. Louis Carnival, "The Festival of the Veiled Prophet." After the reception by the New York Bar at Albany, he goes to Washington, leaving for England on November 10th. Sir J. Hannen and Mr. C. Russell sail for home on the 18th inst.

"DELIVER ME FROM HASTY FRIENDS" must have been the first thought of the victim of "a curious mistake," reported the other day. The dead body of a lady had been found floating on the Thames, and was at once identified by a Mrs. Rolls as that of Mrs. Collett, the divorced wife of an Indian officer, with whom she had some acquaintance. Poor Mrs. Collett, who had not read the newspapers, was startled, when she called at her solicitors' for her allowance, to be told that she was dead, and buried decently in Woking Cemetery. Fortunately, the coroner's officer was not hard to find, and took her at once to the residence of Mrs. Rolls, who confessed with much surprise that she had made a "little mistake."

THE ARREST of a Mr. Davies in the Isle of Man on a charge of improperly obtaining money from the Liverpool Branch of the Bank of England, reads very much like sharp practice on the part of the prosecutors. The "teller" of the Bank had very stupidly given Mr. Davies in change for 150l. in notes four 100l. notes instead of the smaller notes which he had asked for, and Mr. Davies, who had already written his name and address on his own note, and given a memorandum of the change he required, had only time, on discovering the error, to write a brief note to the Bank manager, and leave it with the porter at his Club. On this a policeman was at once despatched with a warrant to bring him back to Liverpool, where brief inquiry before the magistrate ended of course in the Bank abandoning all proceedings. Mr. Davies must have been tempted to echo the query of Sam Weller, "Isn't somebody"—even a Bank of England official—"to be whopped for this?"

A BRUTAL MURDER of an employer by a workman occurred last week at Balham. The murderer, H. Powell, a man of savage temper, had a long-standing grudge against his employer, Mr. Bruton, for non-payment of some money he considered due to him for a contract which he had not properly carried out; and on Thursday, last week, carried the threats he had been heard to utter into execution by literally battering in young Bruton's head with a heavy iron chisel. He then told a fellow workman he "had settled him," and quietly gave himself up to the police. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned by the Coroner's jury on Friday.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION will not soon transcend the limits reached in a case the other day at Derby. Just before service on the Sunday morning the Verger of St. Peter's discovered that there was no wine, and sped across the road to the White Swan to buy some port for that day's celebration. For this the publican was fined 5s., and the Verger, whose conduct the Bench much regretted, the lesser sum of 1s. and costs. The poor man doubtless should have gone to the Vicarage, and the stern publican should have refused to serve him. But is the cause of Temperance really served by such extravagance of prohibition?

THE MYSTERIOUS T. WEBB has been once more examined and fully identified as the man who drove the cart containing his two confederates on the night of the burglary at Major Tillard's. Two men who tried to stop him as he drove leisurely away were kept at bay by the cool warning that he had something in his pocket which would do for them.—In quiet Soho a burglarious intruder, armed, as was subsequently discovered, with a formidable jemmy, was bravely grappled with this week by the landlady of the house, a Mrs. Twight, and held captive until a lodger had succeeded in finding a policeman.

PICTURESQUE MONT ST. MICHEL is gradually falling into dilapidation, and the complaints of artists and other people interested in the old monument have at length induced the French Government to send a Commission to inquire into the state of the mount. Since the dyke has been formed in the bay, with the view of reclaiming part of the land for cultivation, the sea has been forced back with double vigour on the mount, and has gradually undermined and eaten away the ancient walls of the ramparts. Part of the walls have gone already in some corners, and several of the towers are shaky, while cracks are visible everywhere. The Commission do not seem to have done much, but acknowledge the gravity of the situation, and propose to alter the position of the dyke.

THE FASHIONABLE "MASHIE" at Trans-Atlantic watering-places is expected to dress six times a day, and to devote as much attention to his toilet as the most fastidious belle. For his anti-breakfast stroll he wears an English bicycle knickerbocker suit, changing for breakfast to a rather "loud" get up of large plaid. He then goes to the beach in a loose, light costume, before donning his bathing suit of the finest flannel. In the afternoon he drives or walks in cool white linen, and in the evening adopts the conventional "claw hammer." Feminine fashions are of much quieter tone, the chief novelty being the "shell" hats, shaped exactly like the conch shell. The latest eccentricity at sea-side resorts, however, consists of "animal houses," tin structures built to resemble elephants, &c., which are as inelegant externally as inconvenient internally.

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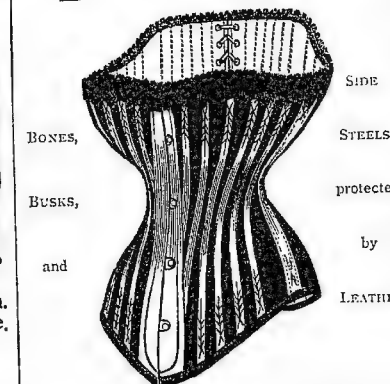
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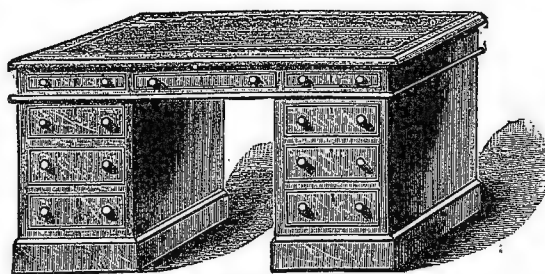
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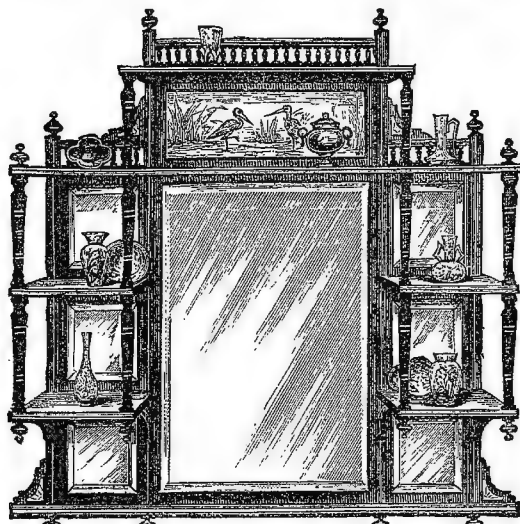


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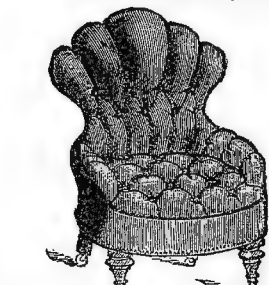
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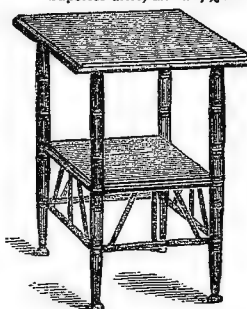


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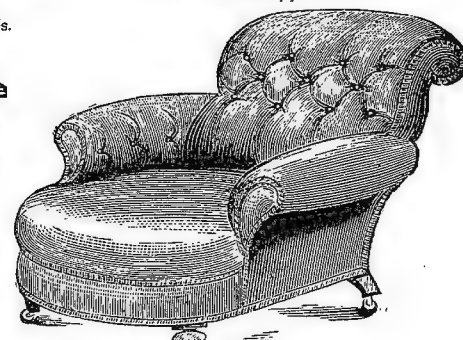


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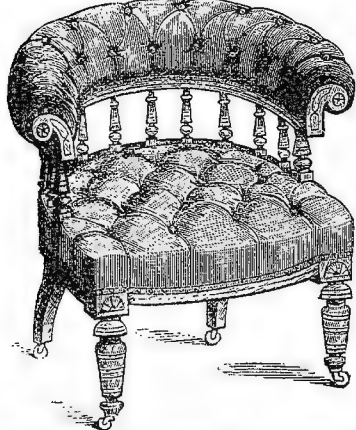


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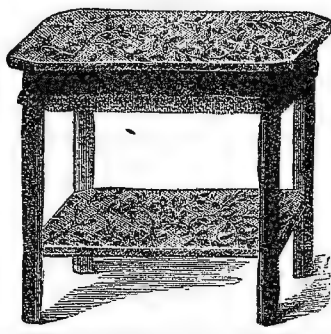
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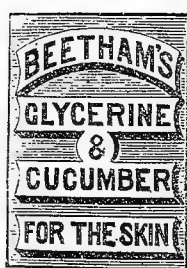
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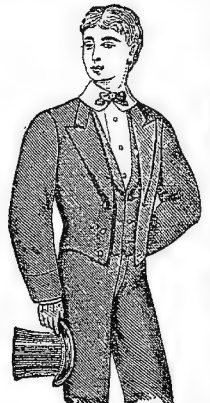
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DRAWN BY WILLIAM SMALL

During dinner he spoke little.

THIRLBY HALL

By W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "NO NEW THING," &C.

CHAPTER XVIII. (Continued)

LADY CONSTANCE was in the habit of occasionally bidding friends to partake of her brother's hospitality, and this privilege of hers had never been called in question; though it was plain enough that her sister-in-law only lent it an unwilling countenance. As for Lord Rossan, he was the most easy-going of men up to a certain point; but, perhaps for that very reason, it was not prudent to take liberties with him. Lady Constance had taken an unquestionable liberty in forcing him to receive Mr. Chapman, and both she and her guest were made to understand this. When Chapman presented himself, looking very like a gentleman in his well-fitting evening clothes, he was greeted by a cold bow from his host, a still colder one from his hostess, and was left to his own devices.

This behaviour, which made me uncomfortable and Lady Constance angry, did not in the least disturb Chapman's calm. During dinner he spoke little, and turned off with a good deal of quiet tact the direct invitations addressed to him across the table by Lady Constance to show some resentment for the slight put upon him. An attitude of dignified reserve was, no doubt, the most becoming that he could have assumed under the circumstances: what I did not quite understand was why he should have voluntarily placed himself in so unpleasant and awkward a situation.

But as soon as the ladies had left us, he explained his conduct in a manner that fairly took my breath away by its audacity. He rose from his place, walked up to the head of the table, where Lord Rossan was sitting, and said:—

"I owe you an apology, my lord, for intruding upon you this evening. You have shown me in the plainest possible way that I have been guilty of an intrusion, and I fully admit it. When Lady Constance Milner was kind enough to ask me to dinner, I only accepted in order to have an opportunity—which I could not otherwise have found—of saying personally to you how vexed I have been to think that one of your *Attachés* should have so nearly got into a scrape through my stupidity. It is disagreeable enough to have to confess that one has been drawn into bad company oneself; but it would have been inexcusable to drag a young fellow and a total stranger into the mess, if one had done such a thing intentionally. I only wished to say for myself that I am really innocent of that offence, and also to express my regret for the whole affair, which, I assure you, cannot have caused you greater annoyance than it has me."

With that he bowed, nodded, and smiled to me as he passed my chair, and made as though he would leave the room.

Lord Rossan's hostility was disarmed at once. His generous Irish nature, which was but thinly overlaid with an acquired diplomatic veneer, would never have suffered him to turn a friendless man away from his table; nor could he in justice hold Chapman responsible for Lady Constance's breach of propriety.

"Sit down, my dear sir," he exclaimed, rising and hastily intercepting his guest's retreat; "pray sit down again, and don't trouble yourself any more about that unlucky business. Dear me!

haven't we all been in queer company once or twice in our lives? Wait now till I tell ye a story about the Bishop of Derry and a thimble-rigger, who took him to task for preaching against Punchestown Races."

His good humour and his brogue had returned simultaneously, and in another five minutes Chapman and he were discussing horse-flesh and steeple-chasing as if they had been friends all their lives. But Pemberton, who had watched the scene with an ironical smile, whispered to me, "All very fine; but if he was so desperately anxious to apologise, what hindered him from sending in his card and asking for an interview? I should laugh if he were to do dear old Rossan out of a twenty-pound note after this."

No such source of merriment was provided for Pemberton's benefit. Mr. Chapman now became a tolerably constant visitor at the Legation, and as he was careful never to present himself in Lord Rossan's quarter of the building without a distinct invitation, and was invariably agreeable and unobtrusive when he came, the obscurity which hung over his antecedents (and which he made no attempt to diminish) was soon forgotten.

For my own part, I ended by finding it rather strange that he should never by word or hint have betrayed who he was or where he came from. Chance acquaintances are not, of course, expected to produce immediate vouchers for their respectability; still there are few people with whom one can associate upon terms of intimacy for a month without hearing something of their belongings and ordinary pursuits. At the expiration of that period I had told Chapman the whole, or nearly the whole, of my own history, and in some parts of it he had seemed to be greatly interested. At last there came an evening in midwinter when he abruptly broached the mysterious subject.

"I daresay you have often wondered, Maxwell," said he, "why I have listened quietly to all that you have told me about your concerns, and have never said a word to you in return about mine."

We were sitting before the fire in his little *salon* at the *Römischer Hof*, whither we had returned after spending the afternoon in skating. I did not quite know what reply to make, so I adopted the safe course of making none.

"You see," he continued, "my affairs are not quite so pleasant to talk over as yours. I am like your unfortunate cousin; I have been under a cloud pretty nearly all my life."

"But not for the same reason, I am sure," observed I, wishing to say something pleasant, and succeeded in saying quite the most awkward thing that I could have hit upon.

Chapman drew the tip of his waxed moustache through his white fingers and looked at the fire. "I thought," said he, "that you considered your cousin's sin sufficiently punished by now."

"So I do; I shouldn't allow it to make the slightest difference in my behaviour to him if we met. Only, between ourselves, you know, he must have been a queer customer at one time."

"Ah, that is modern Christianity all over! One may forgive, at a pinch; but one knows better than to forget. And yet the theory, I believe, is that you may commit any sin under the sun, and it will

not only be forgiven but absolutely obliterated, if you go down on your knees, and confess, and repent. It is easy enough, you see, to square our little account with Heaven; but when it comes to applying the same rule to our own conduct—*pas si bête!*"

I was not concerned to point out the fallacy of this reasoning; but I thought there was something to be said on the side of those who, having been once bitten, are twice shy. "The difficulty is," I remarked, "to judge whether repentance is sincere."

"Do you mean seriously to tell me that that would affect the matter one way or the other?"

"I think it would, certainly."

"Well; I believe your cousin's repentance is sincere—in fact, I am sure it is. I ought to know as much about it as anybody; because I am the man."

This was said so tranquilly that I did not at first realise the meaning of the words, and took it that Chapman was merely implying by a figure of speech that his history and my cousin's were in some respects identical. But he did not suffer me to remain much longer in doubt. "I assure you I am speaking the truth," he said, with a rather amused look.

I suppose it is only exceptionally gifted persons who can find appropriate words in which to express their feelings when confronted with a startling disclosure. I have noticed that most people, in moments of sudden emotion, say something utterly ridiculous, as I did upon the present occasion. What I said, in my bewilderment, was—"By George! Then your name isn't Chapman at all!"

"Certainly not," he replied, composedly; "my name is Le Marchant, and I use it—sometimes. Chapman is the same name with another derivation, you know." And then, after a momentary silence—"I have astonished you more than I expected to do; it seemed to me that you must have had some suspicion of this."

I shook my head energetically. "Never!—never for a single moment! I'm awfully glad to see you, you know," I added, making an effort to rise to the level of the occasion, but still oppressed with a painful sense of inability to grasp my companion's identity. And then we shook hands, and Harry, as I must now call him, heaved a deep sigh.

"Why didn't you tell me this before?" I asked.

"It would be more to the purpose to ask why I have told you now, wouldn't it? Well, I don't know why, except that I felt it would be too bad to go on deceiving you. Of course, I would rather have held my tongue. I am a miserable, lonely sort of beggar; I haven't many friends in the world—or, rather, I have none; and you and I got on well together; perhaps I may say that we have liked each other. Now there will have to be an end of all that."

"How an end? I don't understand what you mean," said I. "If we were friends before, we must be doubly friends now—naturally."

"I don't know about naturally," observed Harry, with a faint smile. "To my mind, it wouldn't be a very natural kind of friendship. Why, only a few minutes ago you said you were sure I had never been guilty of such an offence as your cousin's. Well, now

you know that I *was* guilty of that same offence. It stands to reason that you must have a proportionately lower opinion of me."

"Not a bit!" I declared, sturdily. "That doesn't follow at all."

"Excuse me, my dear fellow, but it must follow. Besides, I can see by your face what you are thinking. Suppose we say good-bye now; and I'll promise to clear out of Franzenshöhe in a day or two."

"You jump to conclusions in such a frantic hurry," I complained, "that you don't give me time to collect my ideas. I haven't said how delighted I am to have discovered you at last; but surely, after all that I have told you, you must understand that. You may be sure that I shall not rest now till I have got you back to Thirby again."

"I hope," broke in Harry, quickly, "that you don't think I have revealed myself to you with any expectation of your carrying out those quixotic plans you spoke to me of."

"Quixotic or not, I mean to carry them out, I can tell you," said I.

"You must not think of it. I won't say anything about my having forfeited my birthright, because, after all, that is a point about which I am not quite so certain. I won't say either that you have been kind to me, and that, therefore, it would go against the grain with me to cut you out of your property; but I will give you two reasons for keeping what I have told you to yourself—a good one and a better one. I don't want Thirby; I haven't the smallest wish to be a country squire in a neighbourhood where everybody would cut me: that is the good reason. The better one is that, however much I might covet the place, no power on earth would induce my father to leave it to me. If I know anything of him, he would sooner see me starve."

"Perhaps you don't know him so well," said I. "You can't know him so well as I do, or you would not speak of him in that way."

"We speak of him according to our different experiences of him, I suppose," said Harry, good-humouredly. "If you were to ask General Cavaignac and General St. Arnaud what they thought of Napoleon III., you would probably get two accounts of the same man which couldn't be made to fit in with each other in any way; and sometimes, when you have talked to me about your uncle, I have found it rather difficult to believe that you were describing my father. My father was very harsh to me when I was a boy," he added, in a graver tone, "and I can't forget it. As for his having cut me adrift afterwards, nobody is likely to blame him for that."

"Well, perhaps, he may have changed," I said. "However that may be, I know he has not finally made up his mind to disinherit you. He told me that it would make a difference, for instance, if you were to distinguish yourself in some way."

"Which I am so extremely likely to do! I have so many opportunities of distinguishing myself, have I not? You had better let him know that you have met me, and when he asks how and where, 'Oh, in a gambling-hell, half-drunk, in company with three card-sharpers.' I should think you are certain to succeed in melting his resolution."

"Well," I said, not much liking these sneers, yet feeling that there was perhaps a little excuse for them, "you will give me leave to try, at all events."

"Indeed I will not," he returned, "that is the very thing I am not going to do. Seriously, my dear Maxwell, I want you to understand that what I have told you must remain a profound secret. I trust to your honour not to mention it to anybody, here or elsewhere. In particular, I wish you to keep it from Lady Constance Milner, who knows quite enough of me as Mr. Chapman, and who might get me into all kinds of trouble if she were to let out that my name is Harry Le Marchant."

I promised without hesitation not to say a word to anybody in Franzenshöhe, but declined to be put upon my honour as regarded keeping my uncle in ignorance. "It's absurd to ask such a thing," I said. "You ought to have made your conditions before you spoke."

He went on stroking his moustache with that shaky hand of his, and frowned thoughtfully at the glowing logs on the hearth. "I suppose I ought. Well; will you at least agree to keep my secret—after all, it is *my* secret, not yours—until I give you leave to make it known?"

"I won't agree to anything," I declared. "I might wait long enough before you gave me leave to help you. The English of all this is that you don't want to deprive me of what you are pleased to consider my rights; whereas I don't mean to deprive you of what I know are yours."

"Don't talk such unutterable bosh!" he retorted sharply. "What, in the name of goodness, do you take me for? I tell you I am nothing but an adventurer; and as for a conscience, I haven't been able to afford such a thing for years. Pray don't run away with the notion that I should abandon any of my rights, or other people's rights either, if I could get hold of them. And don't imagine that you would render me the smallest service by letting my father know that you had come across me;—it would be all the other way. He is aware that I am alive; what more have you to tell him, by way of inducing him to receive me again, except that I sometimes go about under a feigned name, and that, after associating with me for a few weeks, you haven't yet had your pocket picked?"

There seemed to be something in that. I said, "All right; I'll hold my tongue for the present; but I won't commit myself to anything more than that."

Harry made an impatient gesture, as who should say, "Take your way, then." Presently he resumed: "All things considered, I am glad to have made a clean breast of it to you; and I am glad, too, that you don't feel yourself called upon to drop my acquaintance. If you would let me know sometimes when you are passing through London, it would be a kindness. You can't of course understand what an immense boon it is to a castaway, such as I am, to be allowed to talk to a gentleman again." He paused, and then added in a lower tone, "It can't be very easy either for you, who have never committed a dishonourable action in your life, to understand how I came to ruin myself as I did in years gone by. Well!—perhaps, least said soonest mended."

"I wish you wouldn't talk like that!" I exclaimed. "Bygones are bygones; let us agree never to refer to them again. And look here," I added, moved by a sudden, and perhaps rather foolish impulse to make him feel more upon an equality with me; "you are wrong in supposing that I have never done anything dishonourable. If I tell you something about myself which I have never told to any one else, will you promise to keep my secret? You see I make my conditions beforehand."

He replied, with a look of some surprise, that I might rely upon his discretion; and then, half repenting already of what I was doing, I made a brief and hurried confession of my treachery to Maud and my infatuation for Lady Constance. He did not appear to be astonished. He had seen from the first, he said, how matters were; "and as for your throwing Miss Dennison overboard, I must own that that doesn't seem to me such a terrible thing. There was no engagement, you say, and therefore there can be nothing dishonourable in your changing your mind, according to my lights. But then you will probably think that my lights are likely to be a little dim. Now, if you'll allow me, I'll give you a piece of advice. Don't be discouraged about Lady Constance. She is worth winning; for, independently of her personal attractions, about which I don't presume to offer an opinion, she is a woman who will get her

husband on in the world, or know the reason why. Some day you will think more of that than you do now. And I don't see why you shouldn't win her. She will make a certain income a condition, I grant you; but you will have a good income."

"No, I shall not," I interrupted. He smiled, and said we wouldn't discuss that. "And besides—what do I know?—she might be capable of marrying you without the income; for she is anything but mercenary by nature. Don't you despair; and don't lose patience."

This counsel was so very unlike what I should have expected to receive from any worldly-wise man that it fairly astounded me. Naturally, too, I was both pleased and encouraged by it, and for the next half hour I forgot everything else in descending upon the curious facility with which Lady Constance had bewitched me and my powerlessness to resist her influence;—to all of which Harry listened with a good deal of kindly toleration.

Not many days after this he left somewhat abruptly for London, whither he was summoned by business, which (as I gathered from what Lady Constance let fall) was connected with the financial operations already alluded to. He gave me the address of an eating-house in the City, where he was always to be heard of. "For you won't require to be told that I don't belong to a club," he remarked with a rather bitter little laugh.

CHAPTER XIX.

LE ROI S'AMUSE

IN accordance with immemorial custom, two or three Royal boar-hunts on a gigantic scale were held ever winter in the forest near Franzenshöhe. On the occasion of these festivities an army of beaters was employed to drive the game; shelters were erected for the sportsmen in each green alley of the woods; and every high-nobly-born individual who could shoot—not to mention some who could not—was expected to swell the retinue of his Sovereign, who sallied forth with great pomp, attended by his household, and accompanied by the Queen, with her household, and the Crown Prince, with his, and all the collateral Rudolfs and Albrechts and Ulrichs, with theirs; inasmuch that it was difficult to see how a single boar could be left alive at the end of the day.

Old King Rudolf, who detested these solemn functions almost as much as he detested his tight blue uniform, but who, being a king, had to submit to many things that he didn't like, used to play his Royal sportman's part in an ingenious but somewhat comical fashion. As soon as he had reached his post, a competent equerry or aide-de-camp was stationed before him, who, upon hearing the customary yells which announced the approach of the quarry, raised his gun to his shoulder. His Majesty then looked along the barrel from behind, gave the order to fire—I don't know whether the equerry always waited for this word of command—the boar or roebuck, or whatever it might be dropped; and next day the *Schwäbische Anzeiger* published a list of the slain, by which it invariably appeared that King Rudolf's prowess had far surpassed that of any of his guests.

In the month of January I was honoured by an invitation to a Royal boar-hunt, but did not witness the singular exhibition of vicarious skill just mentioned, being posted, as be seemed my insignificance, at a far-away corner, whither no game was likely to stray, and where, for a long time, it seemed as if my share in the day's excitement would be confined to listening to the unearthly din raised by the beaters and the distant shots of more fortunate sportsmen. Once I knocked over a hare; but I got no further chance of a shot, and from the silence that presently followed I judged that the whole party had moved to another beat. I did not dare to quit my post without instructions, and after a bit I sat down and lighted a cigar, thinking to myself that, but for the honour and glory of the thing, I might as well have remained at home.

There had been a thaw the day before; but now it was beginning to freeze again. The half-melted snow was hardening, wrinkled cat's-ice was forming in the puddles, and a biting wind swept through the pine-branches. I was wondering whether it would be an unpardonable breach of etiquette to shoulder my gun, and slip quietly back to Franzenshöhe, when I was startled by shouts of "Schwein! schwein!" from the hill-side above me. I heard three or four shots, and immediately piggy came bundling down the alley, straight towards my shelter like an express train. He was past me before I could fire; but I sent a bullet after him, and had the satisfaction of hearing a squeak, which told me it had found its way home. The boar blundered on for a few yards, then staggered, halted, and rolled over, dead.

"A very neat shot," said a well-known voice at my elbow; and, turning round, I beheld Lady Constance, whose approach I had not heard in my agitation. She wore a tightly-fitting dress of green cloth and a Tyrolean hat of the same colour, ornamented on one side by a blackcock's tail—a costume which struck me as particularly becoming.

"Well, how are you getting on?" she asked. "I haven't been getting on at all until this minute," I replied. "In fact I was seriously meditating getting off; only I didn't know whether we should have to answer to our names before we were allowed to go home."

"You are growing tired of it, eh?"

"Well; I was until you came."

"So am I," said Lady Constance—"awfully tired of it!" One of her hearty yawns added emphasis to this declaration. "Awfully—awfully tired of it all!" she repeated.

"Tired of this special entertainment, or of things in general?" I asked.

"Of both," she answered. "Pedantry and sentimentality are beginning to pall upon me. I have had enough of stiff-backed men and dowdy women and symphony concerts and Homer done into German hexameters. I am sick of the whole business, lock, stock, and barrel. I think I shall desert."

"You don't mean to say that you will leave Franzenshöhe!" I exclaimed, aghast.

"I certainly don't contemplate spending the rest of my days here," she said, calmly. "Sooner or later, I must go; and at present I think I would rather go soon than late."

"And what is to become of me?" I ejaculated half-involuntarily.

"I can't think. You had better go away too."

"You know very well that I can't go away," returned I; "but of course you don't care. Sometimes I think you don't care two straws for anything or anybody. To you it seems the most natural thing in the world that people should fall in love with you; only you rather despise them for being such fools. You amuse yourself for a time with their folly, and then you weary of them, as you do of everything else. As for what may become of them afterwards, that is their affair."

She was neither displeased nor moved in any way by my little burst of ill-temper. "Oh, well," she said, after a pause, during which she had been tossing a fir-cone into the air and catching it as it fell, "I am not gone yet, and perhaps I shan't go for another month or two. I am subject to fits of restlessness; but as often as not they pass off in twenty-four hours. Why do you say you can't leave Franzenshöhe? You are not bound to stay here."

"I am bound to my profession," I remarked.

"Oh, that is only a way of speaking. Your friend Chapman told me you had excellent prospects."

"Did he?" said I, wondering how much he had told her. "Did he enter into particulars with regard to those prospects of mine?"

"Yes; he said you were anxious to relinquish them in favour of a spendthrift cousin, who had gone to the bad. Why have you

never spoken to me about this cousin and your disinterested affection for him?"

"I was afraid you would laugh at me," answered I, with perfect truth.

"I don't think I should have done that," said Lady Constance thoughtfully. "It is a fantastic idea; but it is a fine one in its way, and there is nothing that I admire so much as a man who is capable of fine ideas. You won't put yours in practice; but it is none the worse for that."

"I shall put it into practice, if I can," replied I firmly. "I don't want to pose as a fine personage, or a fantastic one either; I should prefer not to take what does not belong to me, that's all. I suppose you mean that my uncle won't alter his will; but I am not so sure about that."

"I know nothing of your uncle," Lady Constance said; "my meaning was that you are not likely to persist in committing suicide. Few people do, except under the influence of temporary insanity."

"Then I must be insane," said I; "for I shall certainly persist."

"Are you sure? Would *nothing* persuade you to give up that stern determination?"

She looked at me with a smile which troubled me and made me afraid. I fancied I could read in her face a cynical consciousness of power; I fancied she knew that there was one bribe which it would be very difficult—impossible perhaps—for my honour and honesty to hold out against. Was she going to offer it, or was she only amusing herself with the spectacle of my subjection? A sense of impotence, of indignation with my own weakness, of revolt against the chains that bound me, caused me to exclaim, almost angrily—"Are you tempting me?"

The moment that the words were out of my mouth, I should have been glad to recall them. I saw that I had gone too far. Lady Constance drew herself up ever so slightly, dropped her eyelids, and repeated, in a tone of cold surprise, "Tempting you? You allow yourself to use rather equivocal expressions sometimes. Perhaps you will explain what you mean."

I could not possibly tell her what I had meant; neither could I very well remain silent, much as I should have wished to do so. I began to stammer out some utterly incoherent phrases, which, to my great relief, were cut short by the apparition of an aide-de-camp, who announced that he had been sent by His Majesty to search for Lady Constance. Her prolonged absence, he said, had caused no little anxiety, and then he cast a baleful glance at me; for he, too, was among my companion's victims. The programme of the day, he went on to explain, had been brought to its conclusion; the carriages which were to convey us back to the town were in waiting; and shortly afterwards my dead pig and I were added to the triumphal procession which followed King Rudolf to the gates of his capital.

(To be continued)

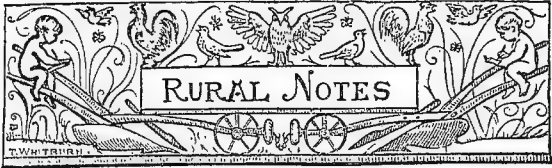


NEARLY every week produces a new work of fiction about Secret Societies—the latest representative, so far as our knowledge extends at present, being "Tyrants of To-Day; or, The Secret Society," by C. L. Johnstone, author of "The Life and Times of Alexander I." (3 vols., Tinsley Bros.). The author of the life of a Czar may be regarded as having better knowledge of his subject than most of the novelists who make choice of incidents of which it is next to impossible they can know, as a rule, much more than their readers, because the way to understand a secret society is to become a member, and we doubt whether a novelist in search of a subject would not stand a considerable chance of being black-balled. Indeed, if Mr. Johnstone is correct in his accounts, he himself, in publishing "Tyrants of To-Day," has undertaken a service of danger. The only people, according to him, who have nothing to fear from the secret societies are the Jews, because they themselves form a defensive confederation stronger than any other, and also because they help in the assault against Christianity. For the rest, before dealing with Mr. Johnstone's book, it is needful to remember the advice of De Quincey, not to condemn as poetry what is excellent as rhetoric. We must therefore not condemn "Tyrants of To-Day" as a novel, since as a commonplace book of facts and opinions it is not altogether without value. If all the fictitious element, which can only be called twaddle by way of compliment, were omitted, there would remain many incidents in foreign politics from the Crimean War to the present day which are worth presenting in a sort of bird's-eye-view for the sake of showing their connection, while the author's comments, though unquestionably commonplace, even to the point of platitudes, are sound and healthy. He has thought out his commonplaces for himself; and this gives them a certain value. His style, however, is sadly bald, and often childish, and his story cannot possibly be recommended to the novelist in search of plot, character, or description. Moreover, so hopelessly trivial and uninteresting are all his domestic incidents and episodes, and so purposeless besides, that one wonders whether the author ever read a novel before trying to write one.

"Miss Beauchamp, a Philistine," by Constance MacEwen (3 vols., Chapman and Hall), is presumably intended for the history of a lady who follows her art, that of a public reciter, for the sake, not of her art, but of the hard cash which it brings her in. Whether this distinction is meant by Miss MacEwen to receive additional point by speaking of an "artiste" instead of an artist, we have no means of judging; it is certain, however, that there is a shop-like ring about the French word that has not yet been acquired by its English synonym. In any case Miss Beauchamp is a bold young woman to make up her mind to clear an estate of encumbrances amounting to fifty thousand pounds by means of repeating by heart "Rizpah," and other popular poems. It is to be cordially trusted that her brilliant success in her profession, though aided by the discovery of a Vandyke worth thirty thousand, will not encourage too many other young ladies, of similar Philistine views, to adopt as their calling a difficult art which is already overcrowded by the incompetent, while it is detestable when short of perfection. They, unlike Miss Beauchamp, are not likely to meet with an agent in the person of a brilliant though wicked Italian Duke to make them at once the rage; while, without such aid, actual "artistes" know what to expect only too well. For the rest, the story is sentimental and gloomy. The Philistine "artiste" is happy enough to marry an eccentric and philanthropic young Baronet, but so unhappy as to become his widow, through the machinations of her Ducal agent. The Italian nobleman employs a black dwarf to persuade the Baronet's Irish tenants to shoot their master, and why it should have been necessary to publish this crude and purposeless piece of invention we are wholly at a loss to perceive. Apart from Miss Beauchamp's singular success as a public entertainer, there is really nothing of interest in the novel, and its authoress should have learned by this time that, although improbabilities are often delightful things, there is no use whatever in stringing them together apparently on the principle that they are valuable in themselves. The book is thoroughly harmless, and this is about all that can be said in its favour.

"In the Carquinez Woods," by Bret Harte (Longmans, Green, and Co.).—That there is very decided monotony and sameness

about the merits of Mr. Bret Harte's stories is unquestionable, and one advantage about this is that readers may always make sure of never being disappointed. Of course, also, he has the further advantage of having assumed literary sovereignty over an unfamiliar and still romantic part of the world, so that he is not compelled, like novelists in general, to be careful about his types of character, or the likelihood of his adventures. "In the Carquinez Woods" is a very melodramatic story indeed. A young man, whose father was a white, and whose mother was a Cherokee, lives alone in the depths of a forest, making botanical researches, and of course displaying all the seemingly miraculous wood-craft of his mother's race. Here he gives shelter to a woman escaping from a charge of murder—one of those passionate, violent, capricious, and yet generous natures with which Mr. Bret Harte has made us familiar. Naturally the young man's secret protection of this woman, his being in love with a selfish coquette, and his having—of course, unknown to either of them—his own father for a rival, gives rise to a plot of considerable complication. The dénouement is a forest fire, which turns the romance into an effective if somewhat coarsely and crudely painted tragedy. Equally characteristic of the author is the grotesque mingling of picturesque and romantic elements with the oddities of American speech and character. It is impossible to make any comparison between this and Mr. Bret Harte's previous stories on account of their family likeness and their singular equality in merit, so that to single out points for praise or for blame would be equivalent to a general criticism of their author. It may be said, however, that his distinctive mannerisms are in the present case somewhat irritatingly pronounced, and even exaggerated. His artifices for producing his effects are insufficiently concealed.



SMALL FARMS.—We have from time to time recorded numerous instances of small farms proving a failure. It now remains to give a good instance on the other side. In the State of New York the average farm is only forty-five acres, and there are 377,000 farmers in this one State of the American Union. Nearly all of them seem to be doing well. As compared with a large farm in the State of Illinois, the New York farmers produce within 13 per cent. of the Illinois farmers on 40 per cent. less land. One-seventh of the hay sold in the United States is reported by a contemporary as grown in the State of New York, which also contributes 14 per cent. to the total butter production of the Union, and 30 per cent. to the aggregate yield of cheese. The dairy business of the State is well-grounded, well-managed, and prosperous; while large numbers of poultry are kept. The wheat crop varies between 1 and 1½ million quarters, according to the character of the season.

THE SETTLED ESTATES ACT was put into operation in Cornwall for the first time last week, when Mr. Bassett's large estate, near Helston, was offered for sale by auction. There was a large attendance of tenant farmers, to whom it had become known that the properties would be offered on conditions which made it comparatively easy for them to become purchasers. The largest lot was bought by Mr. A. P. Vivian, M.P., for 6,255*l.*; but many of the smaller lots were bought by their present occupiers, two-thirds of the purchase-money remaining on mortgage at five per cent.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCE.—The farmers' organs in the press have so faithfully reflected of late the depressed, not to say grumbling, spirit of their subscribers, that it is a pleasant matter to find one of them speaking hopefully of the future. The farmers of arable land, we are told, have now lived through a series of bad harvests, and emerged into times which again look more natural and consistent with the laws of Nature; and it is impossible to deny that the thrifty ones amongst them have weathered the storm with credit. There have been losses of great magnitude, but they have fallen most heavily on those who do least justice to English agriculture. The landlords who have kept their land well drained and well fenced have suffered little by comparison with those whose estates were in a bad state, and in a similar way the farmer who has lost most is the man whose fields were worst managed. As for the labourers, there is a disposition strongly growing amongst the better kind of farmers to make higher bids for hands who are really competent and are ready to do fair work. The miserable wages still paid in some districts to farm labourers are only on a par with the wretched work done. The one is as much the effect as the cause of the other. But if a more intelligent class of man or boy could betake himself to the farm as a field of labour, instead of perpetually hankering after a threadbare black coat, it would be found that farmers would gladly pay more for a better kind of work. There are many ways besides coin in which a farmer can recompense a deserving man, and the reason why these benefits are not now more freely conferred is that in many cases the recipients of wages are not deserving.

HORSES.—Judges in matters equine are casting ridicule on the animals employed in the new Parcels Post delivery vans. The weakest old screws, which would not be found drawing the most dilapidated "growler" in the suburbs, are said to be freely employed in the new service.—It is proposed to hold an annual show of cart-horses at Derby, which is very central in position, and is surrounded by excellent breeding grounds.—Mr. Meyrick, a well-known horse doctor, has been writing to show that horses do sometimes recover from glanders, which has hitherto been deemed a quite fatal malady. He also suggests inoculation to protect horses from future attacks.—Recent horse sales have been very uneven in their results. A few have been animated, with good prices made, but the majority seem to have been unfavourable to sellers.—There have recently been good displays of hunters at Easingwold Show at Northallerton.—At Marlow the horses formed the mainstay of the exhibition.

CATTLE.—At the Breadalbane Show last week the Highland cattle were a fine, though not very numerous, display. Ayrshires were well represented.—The Kendal Show was rather a failure, owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease and the severity of the local restrictions.—Mr. Coates, of Angram Grange, showed some very nice cattle at the Easingwold Society's meeting; otherwise this exhibition was scarcely a success.—We are sorry that truth compels our stating that the Buckinghamshire Show just held was a very poor one. All the animals shown were lacking in merit.—At the Bedale Exhibition so few shorthorns were shown that every one sent to the yard took a prize. The sheep, however, were a fine show.—The Show at Northallerton was better than had been expected from the local prevalence of disease.

THE CHEESE SEASON of 1883 has been a fairly good one. It opened late, owing to the wet winter and cold spring, but very quickly the pastures got full of grass, and the yield of milk and cheese became good, with scarcely a pause or break; this continued from Midsummer to Michaelmas, and the make of cheese for the year may be expected to attain an average. The cheese markets are being liberally supplied, and for good qualities the prices obtained are such as to yield the maker a respectable profit. From sixty to sixty-six shillings per cwt. has recently been quoted for the finer kinds. Throughout Cheshire and in the Midlands

generally the quality of cheese this year has shown an improvement, and the advance on recent years is exceedingly gratifying. There is plenty of American cheese offering, but it was the poor quality of English which brought it in, and farmers can reconquer the market if they choose.

POPULATION AND IMPORTED FOOD.—In the year 1882, according to returns just completed, each Englishman ate nearly 9 lbs. of foreign bacon, 7 lbs. of foreign butter, 5 lbs. of foreign cheese, 23 foreign eggs, 9 lbs. of foreign potatoes, and 241 lbs. of foreign wheat made into bread. His consumption of home produce cannot be exactly measured, but if in the year 1880 he consumed 16 lbs. of foreign bacon, and 7½ lbs. of foreign butter, in the year 1878 6½ lbs. of foreign cheese, in the year 1880 32 lbs. of foreign potatoes, and if from the home produce he only consumed the margin between these figures and the imports of 1882, his achievements will still be seen to have been very considerable. As he eats all the wheat he grows, we can get nearer to the exact figure in this particular, and find that about 160 lbs. of English wheat is consumed by him.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE continues to spread at an alarming rate, though Norfolk and one or two other counties report a diminution which shows at least that the extension is not uniform. There were 50,000 animals affected in August, now there are 90,000. The spread of disease has naturally drawn attention to the dead meat traffic, particularly between England and Ireland, concerning which Canon Bagot writes that profit as well as prudence will eventually be found upon its side as compared with live stock transit. In loading and shipment cattle suffer much injury, reducing the value of the beef perhaps 2*l.* per pound. If a thermometer is used in the steamer an hour after departure, it will register in the lower hold of the vessel as much as 150 to 175 degrees. The animals are soon as wet with perspiration as though they had been doused in the sea.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.—Noughton, the huntsman to the Kendal otter hounds, had a couple of baby otters taken him some while since. They weighed 2½ lb. each. One soon died, but the other grew fast, and flourished exceedingly on a diet of bread and milk for breakfast and fish for dinner. It is already quite tame, and as fond of being petted and nursed as a spoilt child.—Jack snipe have come early this year. One was shot in Romney Marsh on the 22nd August, another near Elgin on the 8th September, and several on the 22nd, and from then to the end of September.—A squirrel with a white tail has been seen at Ashburton, in Devonshire.—A gentleman living at Pontefract has just lost an owl which he had kept for twenty-one years. 'Tis is a very great age for an owl to attain, though eagles are believed to live three or four times as long, and ravens are reported to have lived for two hundred years.—A shrew mouse, perfectly white, has been taken at Masham, in Yorkshire.



THE materials and colours for autumn wear are now quite decided; we may hope for sunshine, and occasionally a really warm day, during this month; but, whether in town or country, thin fabrics must, or at all events should, be set aside, as nothing looks more miserable than a faded, or even fresh, summer dress, in white, or some light colour, with a fur cape. Apropos of fur capes, this is the month when we should look over our furs of every description, and send those that require renovating to a good furrier's. We were surprised to learn in the course of our *tournee* for this month that at one of the high-class establishments in town, sealskin garments, which to inexperienced eyes seemed to be past renovating, could be made to look almost as good as new. For example, from two or three jackets, or coats, bits of the best are taken and made into a handsome shoulder cape. When the coat is only worn at the edges and cuffs, a wide trimming of fur, with cuffs and collar to match, will make it look quite handsome again. There was an erroneous idea abroad that no sealskin jacket could be made to fit the figure; but we saw some that were so exceptionally well cut as to sit as closely and natively as a tailor-made costume. It was explained to us that very few ready-made jackets were kept here; but, from a very extensive stock of skins, a lady would make her selection, and the garment would be made carefully to measure. Bear's fur—black, white, grey, and yellow—will be much worn this season. One objection to this fur—its extreme closeness of texture, which made it very heavy and clumsy to look at—has been removed. The fur is taped at intervals of an inch, and is not only very much lighter, but does not cling together as heretofore. The shoulder capes are made very high, as a rule; but for those persons who do not care to look high-shouldered, many close-fitting capes of sable-tails, sealskin, or other skin are prepared. We were much pleased with a very elegant sealskin *visite*, trimmed with sealskin pompon fringe, which had a novel effect. A handsome sealskin mantle was trimmed with silver beaver, cords and tassels. A black Ottoman silk large mantle was trimmed with racoon fur, lined with squirrel lock. A very showy mantle was made of the new vivid red, and lined with squirrel lock. A Norwegian firm has introduced cormorants' skins, from which are made sets of cape, muff, and *toque* hat. The cormorant's skin is of a greyish brown, very soft, and light as down. It is extremely warm; *on dit*, that it will be very fashionable this winter, not only in London, but in Paris and New York. It certainly is very pretty; the *toque* hats are becoming to young ladies and children. The newest shapes for autumn mantles are made either very long and ample, or very short, trimmed heavily with chenille or marabout feather trimming; in Ottoman, plain or brocade, trimmed with handsome *passermenterie*, in which are neither bugles nor jet beads; a remarkably stylish mantle was made of brocatelle and velvet, trimmed with pompons and very thick cords. To accommodate the rapidly-increasing crinoline, many mantles are made short at the back, and with long square ends in the front; the shoulders are all more or less raised. Two mantles, which came recently from Paris, were made, the one of rich silk, massively trimmed with chenille and jet embroidery, of a most elaborate design, and marabout feathers; the other was of brocade velvet, short at the back; from below the waist came a very thickly-pleated flounce of black silk, arranged in a fan-shape; hanging sleeves, long square ends in front, trimming of chenille fringe.

One of the new colours for the season is called *rouge sanglant*, not by any means a pleasant name; the shade is very bright geranium and very showy, and yet entire costumes are made of it; when sparingly used to pipe and trim dark blue or green cloth this red looks very nice. The newest shade of so-called London Smoke has that silvery blue tint through it which may be seen curling up from wood fires in the country. We were shown a very stylish costume of this colour, made in *foulé* cloth, with a Louis Quinze vest in a rich brocade silk of a lighter shade; the bodice was a blouse shape, with treble pleats, left loose in front, and lined with red.

Box-cloth in all colours is very fashionable this autumn. Those of our readers who are tired of stripes and checks—which, by the way, are still much worn—will find box-cloth very soft and durable; it looks very pretty made up with a fine kilted skirt, and a small scarf arranged in folds across the front; the bodice and waterfall

back edged with gold braid, a vest of gold braid. For useful costumes brown *foulé* or box cloth is much liked made with a box pleated skirt and a short jacket, braided *à la militaire*, or a Zouave jacket with a waistcoat.

A speciality of the season is "The Highland Costume," the novelty of which consists in the arrangement of a cloak, of the same material as the dress, which is fastened on the shoulders, and hangs down in a graceful drapery; when required as a wrap it can be drawn round the shoulders, and it can be detached in a moment. This costume looks well in heather mixture or in shepherd's plaid wool; it is very suitable for a tramp across the moors or a walking tour, as it leaves the hands free, and is not heavy unless the material used makes it so.

The most fashionable colours for the season are sage green, reseda, electric blue in half-a-dozen shades, wine-dregs, golden brown, Havana brown, dahlia of a reddish hue, *mordoré*, and yellow, from the deepest orange to the palest cream. Hand embroidery and velvet or plush *appliqué* are very much used for trimming woollen costumes. The newest things in clasps and buttons for jackets and bodices are made of carved wood, sometimes stained to match the material on which they are worn, at others of their natural colour; some of the designs are most grotesque—after the griffin in Fleet Street and other fabulous monsters; this fancy will not be a lasting one. Velvet and velveteen are again to the fore in every imaginable colour and shade. As we have often said before there is no material more useful for the mid-seasons, especially for country visiting, when, after spending an afternoon out-of-doors with friends, an unceremonious dinner follows, and the day dress may be brightened up with a pretty *fichu* and lace cuffs or ruffles.

We recently saw some very pretty *fichus* at a house which has a high reputation for its laces, and the various dainty adjuncts to the toilette made therefrom. A *fichu* in thread-colour and cream lace, arranged in soft folds, was trimmed with claret-coloured narrow velvet, and numerous bows and ends. More stylish and original was a frame-work of *mordoré* satin-plush, a beautiful material with a delicate bloom on it; there was a stand-up collar at the back; the front was filled with soft gathered tulle and lace; this design can be made in any coloured plush, velvet, or satin. These velvet frameworks will be very much worn. A very great success was a large *fichu* of the finest Indian silk muslin trimmed with Mechlin lace; it is impossible to describe the form of it.

The *Revue de la Mode*, which is a reliable and excellent fashion guide, gives the following description of the costumes adopted by the *amazones* and *chasseresses* of high life, which will amuse those of our readers who are accustomed to the trim cloth habit and trousers of the English hunting field; they are supposed to be copied from those adopted this year by the Austrian Court: "Jacket of dark cloth, braided with silk and gold very sparingly, vest of light-coloured cloth, or a plastron, riding skirt which can be looped up with fastenings over a plain velvet petticoat!" Imagine a cloth skirt over velvet for a gallop across country! The Empress of Austria certainly never wore such a cumbersome riding dress. The costumes adopted by those mysterious beings, the *chasseresses*, who follow, we know not what, in carriages, is really pretty for autumn wear in dark blue or chestnut Cheviot, sleeveless bodice of checked velvet, with panels on the skirt to match the bodice, Huguenot hats, with pointed and raised brims in Cheviot to match the rest of the costume; large velvet rosettes and small aigrettes are very popular.

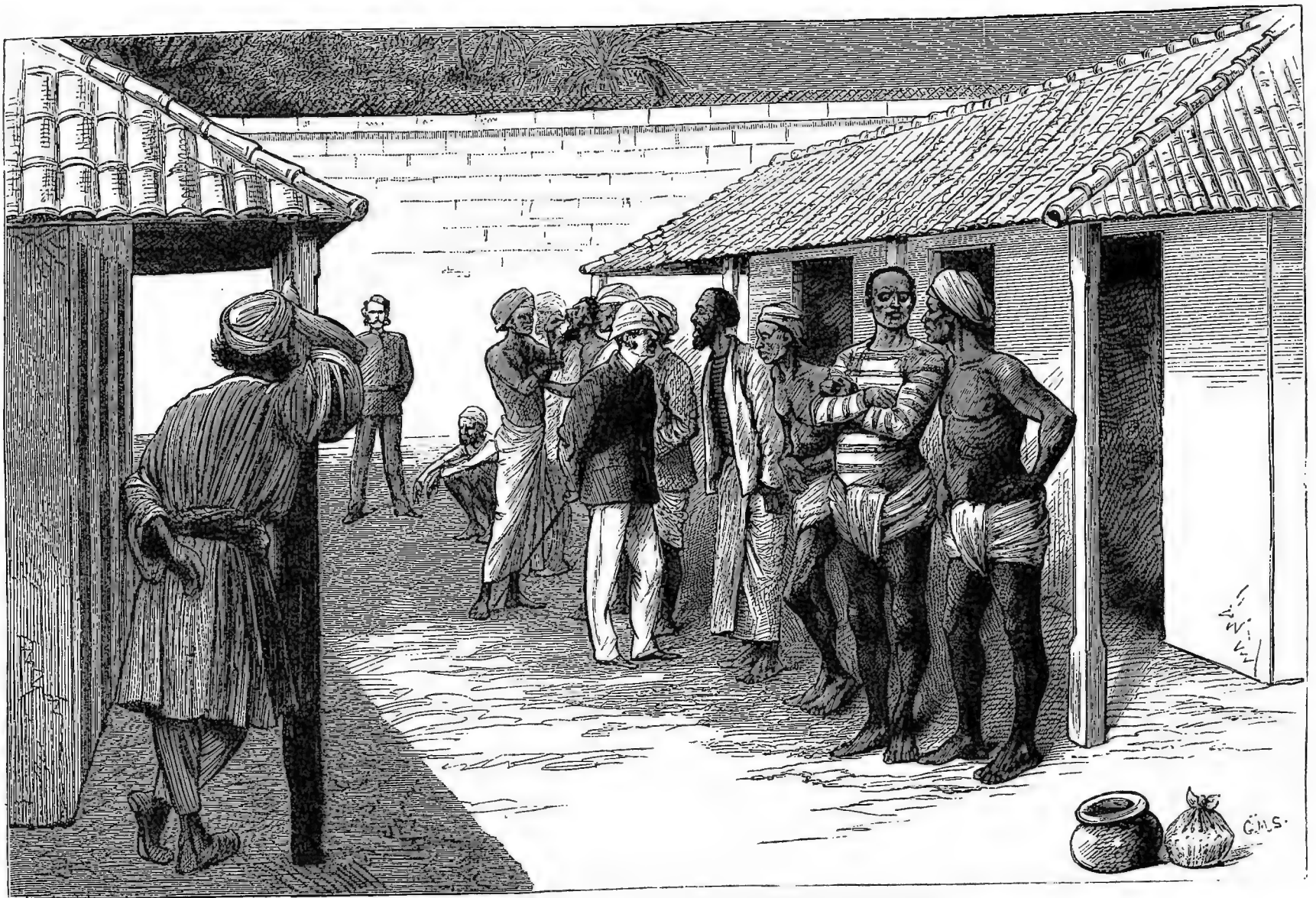
Apropos of hats, they are not quite so large as they have been. The "Henri II." shape is still much worn in felt, straw, or velvet, with its narrow bands of trimming, and rosette or bouquet of flowers, or upright plumes of ostrich feather tips, but its reign will soon be over, as it has been so universally taken up, so, let us hope, will be the distorted examples of dead birds, which look so heavy on the brow of a pretty woman. The bonnets are charming for this month, for example, the *fumée de bois* colour in velvet and feathers, with a drawn and quilted front; golden brown velvet and felt, with a fancy bird's wing at the side; steel-coloured chenille lace over orange-shaded satin, and osprey's wings; terra-cotta terry velvet, with chenille lace, and plume of osprey's feathers; gold and *mordoré* velvet, with *mordoré* beads and plumes; black Chantilly lace over red velvet; gold and black beaded leaves; red velvet strings. All the bonnets have muffs to match.

The flowers made in satin plush are simply perfect, and will be worn not only for bonnets, but as trimmings for ball and dinner dresses; anything more artistic and natural in appearance cannot be imagined.

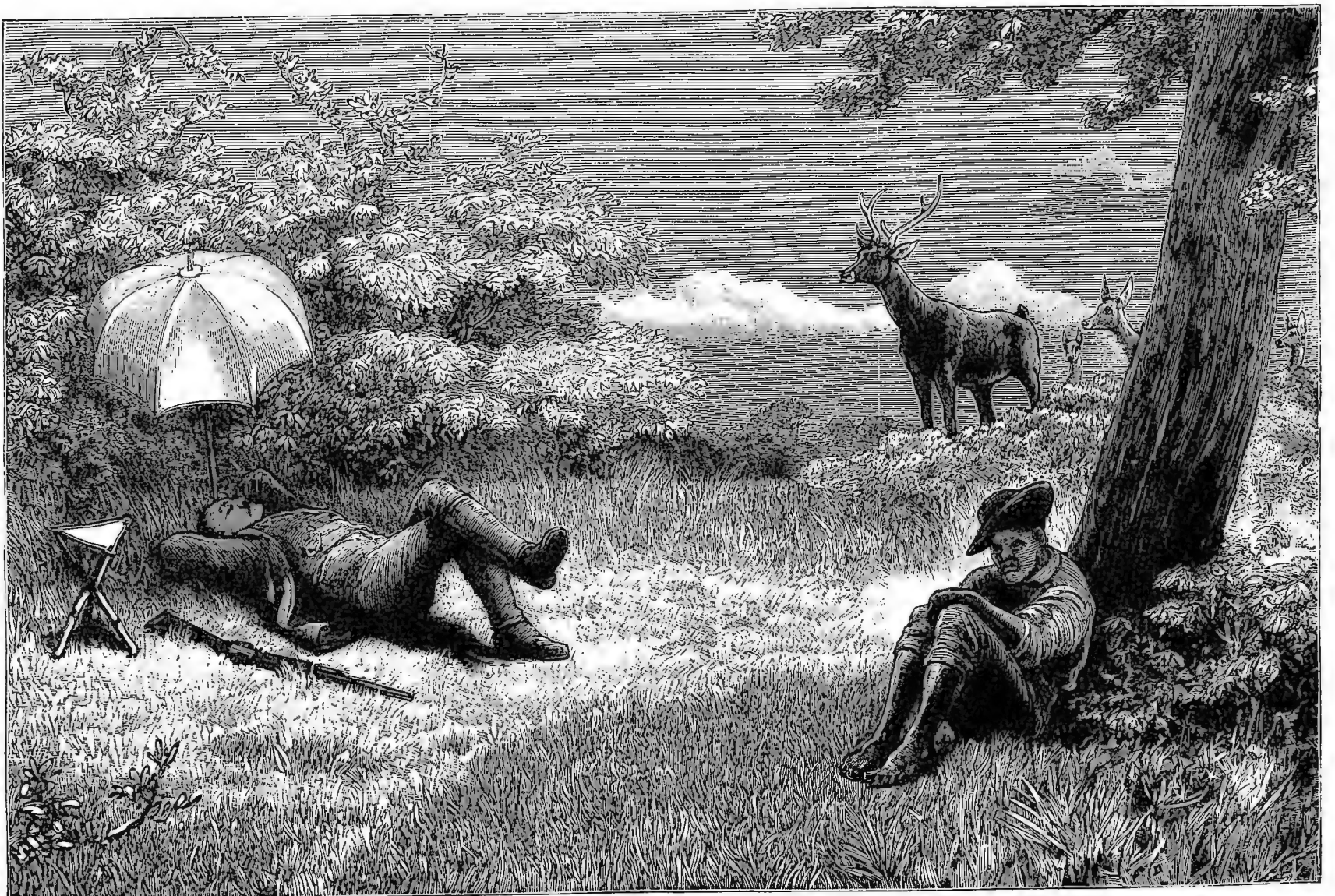


This year's "Report of the Royal Colonial Institute" (Sampson Low and Co.) contains several papers of unusual interest. Sir John Gorrie, in "Fiji As It Is," shows how a country which bade fair to be a happy hunting-ground for wrong-doers of all kinds, specially of the very unpleasant White-Polycesian type, has been transformed, by being taken in hand in the nick of time, into a well-regulated thriving colony, in which the natives are actually increasing. It is the fashion to sneer at being too much governed; but what would Fiji have been without the firm hand of Sir A. Gordon? There were just the same land difficulties, the same chicanery of whites, as in New Zealand forty years ago; but, happily for Fiji and the Fijians, there was a man more capable of dealing with them. The most amusing, however, of these meetings, that of last January, could not have happened if Captain Hobson had been Sir A. Gordon, and had lived on instead of dying before the Treaty of Waitangi was concluded. At that meeting it was nigger-worshipper against squatter, Sir W. Fox and Sir E. Clifford against the Bishop of Nelson and Mr. Chesson, the scene being enlivened by a wild combatant, Mr. Pharazyn, dashing forward and declaring that this Treaty of Waitangi, which the Maoris believe in, and to which they think the Queen is pledged, is mere waste paper, and scoffing at the idea of "making treaties with a lot of savages." This was the grievance. Three chiefs, or two chiefs and a half, were sent over to pray the Queen that her treaty, solemnly signed, might hold good. They never even came near seeing her, though that troublesome Cetewayo, thanks partly to Lady Florence Dixie, partly to his having been so troublesome, was admitted to the Royal presence. This struck many of us at home as unfair; and therefore Sir W. Fox sent home a statement that the Treaty of Waitangi was no good, and if it had been worth anything the Maories had deprived themselves of it by rebellion; and Sir C. Clifford explained how, when he had discovered some prime pasture, "he was moderate, and only asked two young chiefs to give him 30,000 acres"—of tribal land, be it remarked; and the Bishop of Nelson mildly protested that Sir W. Fox had quite changed his tone since he wrote his Government Report along with Sir F. Dillon Bell. Altogether the discussion was a lively contrast to those mutual admiration meetings which are and must be the staple of all such societies. It is because such discussions do come on now and then that the Institute has its *raison d'être*; and their being fully reported in the "Proceedings" gives these volumes an interest for the outsider.

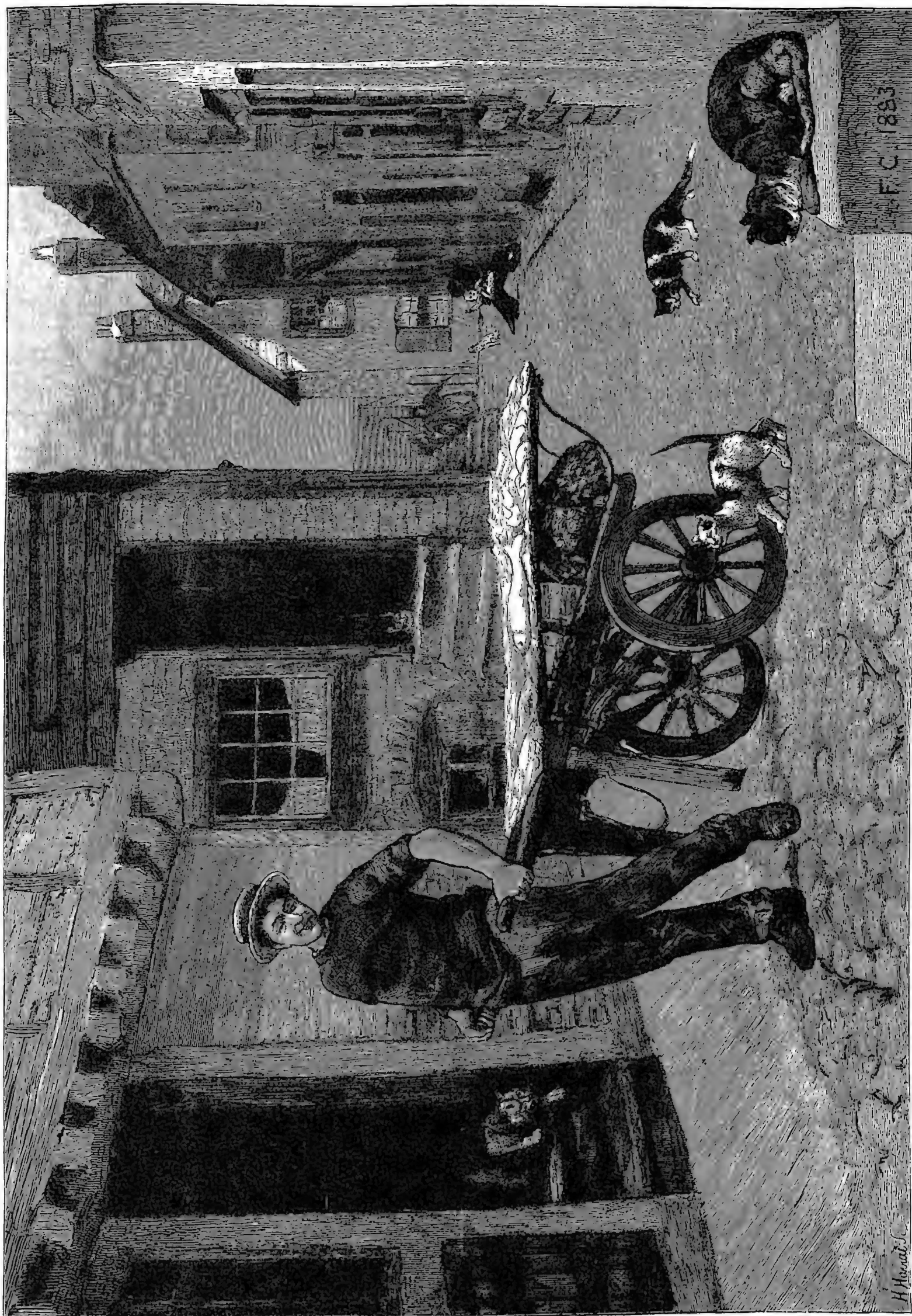
Mr. Bullock Hall's "Gleanings in Ireland After the Land Acts" (Stanford) is too slight to need much notice. Mr. Hall appears to



THE DOCTOR'S PRISON PARADE, CEYLON



STAG-DRIVING IN MAURITIUS—A LOST OPPORTUNITY



"THE BOY OF MANY FRIENDS"
FROM THE PICTURE BY FRANK CALDERON, EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY

take his successive opinions, as so many of us do, from those with whom he is last in contact. When he is "assisting" at a great emigrating function at Kenmare, he thinks the country is desperately over-peopled, and cries "Hurrah for the Exodus." When he is the guest of Mr. Spaight, of Derry Castle, he details with full sympathy that gentleman's efforts to keep at home the young people, the blood and sinew of the country. One thing he did not fail to notice, that the holdings in Down and Antrim were even smaller than those in the South-West; yet, instead of starving, the holders were well-to-do, the land in good heart, and cottages "adorned with bright brass knockers." We wish he had brought out more clearly one of the causes of this difference, the Ulster tenant-right as opposed to the tenancy-at-will of Cork and Kerry. The other cause, the neighbourhood of manufactures, and the special value for Ireland of this interdependence of agriculture and handicraft, he does mention more than once. We recommend Mr. Hall to read "Famine-stricken Tyrconnel," by Mr. Marcus J. Ward; and, if he cares to study the land question, Professor Baldwin's "Suggestions on the State of Ireland" will help him to fix his ideas.

"Piece-Telling" is an institution in Cornish Sunday schools, especially in those managed by Dissenters. We hope it prevails largely in other parts, and not in Dissenting schools only, for to be able to recite well is a great help towards acquiring the inestimable boon of reading well. Hitherto, in day schools, learning poetry has been at a discount; it didn't pay; and masters and managers had to think first of that, making the real culture of their scholars a secondary matter. Now happily it does pay, and, therefore, it will be carefully taken in hand. We have seen no better helps in this work than the "School Recitation Books" in Messrs. Blackwood's Educational Series. They are well graduated to the different standards; and, besides the old favourites, there is a good selection of pieces by Whittier and other newer authors. It seems strange to be asked in the footnote to name the predicates in a heart-stirring verse; but school is the place for positive acquirement. The children may be trusted to extract for themselves the action and the sentiment, of which latter there is little in these class-books.

Mr. W. E. Adams pleased the readers of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* so much with his "Impressions of America" that he has been persuaded to republish them as "Our American Cousins" (S. Scott, Newcastle-on-Tyne and London). Like other visitors he admires the railway cars (though some few are almost down to the British level of discomfort); he protests against putting your whole "square meal" before you at once—it is such a wasteful way; he notices the immense power of the saloon-keepers, who form political clubs, and take their customers for a drunken holiday. He also notes, which is important to intending emigrants, that squalor and misery are not confined to the slums of the great cities. In the country round Cleveland he found abundance of both, while almost every other shop was a saloon. He grumbles at the privacy with which English rich men surround their houses; but the wish among the American rich to display their good things surely sharpens the contrast between wealth and poverty, and gives to American Socialism a bitterness which is wanting in its English, and even in its French counterpart. "We are too busy money-making to trouble about Tammany Rings" was the answer to Mr. Adams's inquiry why Boss Kelly was allowed to tread in the steps of Boss Tweed; but when the City rate is so heavy that some citizens surrender their property rather than submit to it, one fancies it would "pay" to interfere. The sovereign people does what it likes in one very important particular—their owners never get a farthing compensation for the houses and shops which are injured by the "elevated railway." We cannot boast in the matter of amusements; but if all Cambridge was to turn out with wild glee to see a ratting, the son of a Secretary of State being ring-master, our papers would raise an outcry. American journals accept these and the disgusting *purring* matches as matters of course. We are glad Mr. Adams's very interesting letters are reprinted in a cheap form. It is well that as many as possible should have an opportunity of forming a right judgment on the subject.

We have no doubt Sydow's "German Conversation Grammar in Three Concentric Courses" (Paris: Fotheringham; London: Kent; Edinburgh: Clark) is thoroughly practical, for it has been adopted in Belgium by the whole educational staff. We welcome any system which will get rid of the delusive plan of setting children, who know next to nothing of a language, to waste precious time, and get to hate the whole thing, in writing exercises. That plan saves the teacher trouble, *i.e.*, if he is not paid by results. Herr Sydow explains that his conversations exemplify the rules with which they are connected, and also that they make sense, which is more than can be said of a good many of the kind. We fail, however, to see that "Is your physician already old?" "Oh yes, he is older than the apothecary," is any improvement on our old phrase-books. Herr Sydow is political; one of his conversations describes the field of Tel-el-Kebir, and expresses delight "that order and justice at last reign in Egypt." He must correct a few misprints. On page 249 two of the foot-notes are misnumbered, and "They had better playing" is made nonsense owing to the omission of the substantive verb.

Unless we are mistaken, there are fewer portraits than usual in the fourth and concluding volume of "Gladstone and His Contemporaries" (Blackie), the number being eked out with one of Livingstone, who comes in between the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote. The book is not a series of biographies, but a record of "fifty years of social and political progress," among which the bursting, through bad building and gross carelessness, of three great reservoirs between 1852 and 1864 is a strange instance of "prosperity advancing by leaps and bounds." The old engineers didn't make such big fortunes, but their work lasted. We do not think Mr. Archer has fulfilled his promise of keeping free from political bias. Perhaps his work is the more interesting because he has not done so.

"The Gipsies, as Illustrated by John Bunyan and Mrs. Carlyle, and others; and Do Snakes Swallow Their Young?" (New York: Miller; London: Baillière; Edinburgh: MacLachlan) is a curious mixture; and it seems rather hard to assume that Mrs. Carlyle was of gipsy blood because her husband, who had a good word for so very few, speaks kindly of the "tinklers." Christopher North is claimed as a Romany on still slighter grounds. Whether Mr. Simson has better grounds for deciding as he does about snakes and their young we cannot say. The originality of his little book makes us anxious to see his larger work, "The History of the Gipsies."



MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND CO.—One of Jean Ingelow's beautiful and pathetic poems, "The Song of a Boat," has been set to appropriate music by Alice Borton, who has caught the tender beauty of the words. The music is of medium compass. This song deserves to become, as no doubt it will, first favourite this season.—The life and death of a gloomy child forms the theme of "The Dean's Little Daughter." The words are by Jessie Moir, the music by Charles Marshall.—"Mr. Stiggins" (Deputy Shepherd), "maliciously written and composed by Tony Weller," is a dreary attempt at facetiousness, which happily is not often to be met with.—"The Lebanon March," composed by W. Smallwood, and

arranged for the organ by Dr. Westbrook, will be found useful for festival occasions in a concert hall. This march is also No. 5 of a series of sacred pieces entitled "The Holy Land," composed by William Smallwood.—A very pretty set of waltzes by P. Fiandra, called "Sweet Thoughts," are adorned with the picture of a very pretty girl's face. We can recommend these waltzes to our readers as decidedly out of the common groove.

ALFRED HAYS.—Under the comprehensive title of "Fleurs Italiennes," G. Gariboldi has transcribed for the pianoforte in an easy manner twenty melodies, romances, and *chansons célèbres*, some of which are very pretty, others not so pleasing, for example, amongst the best are: "Il Fazzoletto" (No. 1), "La Lavandaja" (No. 7), "La Stella dell'Arenella" (No. 8), "Fenesta Vascia" (No. 11), "Il Mazzolino" (No. 12), "La Monaca" (No. 16), and "Sotto di Salice" (No. 19).—From hence comes "The Universal Banjo Instructor," by H. C. Dobson, which will no doubt prove very useful to performers on that instrument.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Miss Louisa Gibson has brought out a new and carefully revised edition of her valuable work, "A First Step to the Theory of Music" (applied to the pianoforte). This is one of the clearest, most comprehensible works of its kind which has ever been written, and we are not surprised to learn that it has arrived at its twelfth thousand; the subjects treated of are thoroughly sifted; we can earnestly recommend this book to musical teachers and heads of families (Messrs. Weekes and Co.).—A poem of the Madrigalian School is "Cynthia," by Florence Williams, set to appropriate music by William Williams (Messrs. W. J. Willcocks and Co.).—Nos. III. and IV. of "Songs of the Lake," written and composed by Messrs R. S., and C. S. Cahill, are:—"Walking by the River," a lay of Borrowdale, and "Charming Windermere;" both are sentimental and singable songs of the narrative school.—A very pretty set of waltzes, by S. G. Sykes, "The Lily of Skegness," may well be added to the repertoire of our lady readers when off to the Highlands (Messrs. Conrad Herzog and Co.).—Very bright and dance-provoking is "The Zealand Galop," by "C. R.," the time is well marked (Messrs. Marr and Co., Aberdeen).



MOST noteworthy among the political articles in the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Paul Leroy Beaulieu's "Foreign Policy of France." This policy, he tells us, so far as colonial enterprise is concerned, is no new caprice, but dates from 1871. Nervously anxious not to disturb the peace of Europe, though unable wholly to suppress her longing for the recovery of her lost provinces, France then remembered that she, too, had been a coloniser—the mistress of Canada and Louisiana, and the rival under Duplex of the English in India. Nor has she lost belief in her own aptitude for colonisation. Algeria is rich and flourishing, and even Cochinchina yields an annual profit of 3,000,000 francs. Why should she not be a great colonial empire once more, and why should other countries be jealous? So far so good; but is it also true that recent aggressions have been forced upon her by the bad faith of semi-barbarous neighbours, who mistook forbearance for timidity? Few English readers will follow the writer here, though all must value his paper as expressing the views of the very influential party which strives to walk in the footsteps of Gambetta.—"Austria, Russia—Which Will Win?" is the question discussed by an anonymous writer in "Russia, Austria, and the Danubian States;" and his judgment is that for all that Germany may do the odds are still in favour of the Russians. Courts and Cabinets, as in the case of Serbia, may turn their eyes towards Vienna, but the Slav of South-Eastern Europe will never forget that he is brother in blood and in religion to the mightiest of Slavonic races, the "Great Russians," and his heart, when the struggle comes, will be with his brethren.—Sir Lepel Griffin's "Indian Princes at Home" deals trenchantly, not to say contemptuously, with the assertion that native States are better governed than those directly under British rule. Indeed, the contrast he draws between the lightly-taxed ryot in the latter and the heavily-burdened peasants in the former would startle were it not based on the personal knowledge of an officer who has seventy States under his charge. Mr. Bright in particular will be surprised to hear that English goods going from Neemuch to Jhalrapatan—ninety miles through native territory—are heavily taxed ten times on the way besides the tolls levied on their arrival.—Mr. Swinburne welcomes the concluding volume of Victor Hugo's "Le Légende des Siècles" with an outburst of resonant admiration which may be contrasted with a chilly paragraph by M. Monod in the *Contemporary*; and "Radical Programme, III. The Housing of the Poor in Towns" abounds in details of a horrible fascination, though the cure for these evils can scarcely be described with fairness as a speciality of any party, save on the assumption that Conservatives would be too respectful of vested rights however wrongfully acquired.

Under the title of "Clouds in Arcady"—the most generally interesting, though not the ablest paper in the *Nineteenth Century*—Dr. Jessopp deals with the same question, not in the towns, but in rural parishes of East Anglia. The picture, we trust, is a little over-charged, reminding us often of the darkest pages in Kingsley's "Yeast;" but, all deductions made, it is gloomy in the extreme. It shows not so much abject poverty as a sturdy independent race gone wrong; averse to hard work, even for themselves; reluctant to emigrate, because they hear emigrants must toil like negroes to succeed; indisposed for healthy, energetic sports; housed in miserable dwellings at great distances from their work; with no sentiment of any kind, save a dull hate of those who drive about in carriages; and both physically and morally far below the standard of the older generation. Dr. Jessopp would begin by giving them improved dwellings, since all men take after the nature of their surroundings.—Two very able papers on "India," "The Foundations of its Government," by Mr. Justice Stephen, and "Recent Events," by Sir E. Baring, are separated in principle by a rift as deep as that which in the physical world divides the *fauna* and *flora* of Asia from those of Australasia. It is comforting, however, to find both agree that India was never more loyal or more prosperous than now, and in practice we suspect the difference between the two, like the fore-mentioned rift, would be found as narrow as it is deep. At all events the men who talk the loudest of "a belligerent civilisation" as our mission in the East, have also been the very foremost to promote natives of tried capacity to posts of trust.—In Mr. Archibald Forbes' "The Present and Future of the Australasian Colonies," the new comer hazards the opinion that colonial loyalty would not survive the test of a war between Great Britain and a first-class Power, because of the commercial ruin which the war would temporarily bring with it; as if monetary crises had never been known in the Antipodes, and as if the fear of a raid on unprotected ports, in days when coast defences are so easily improvised, would evoke at once a clamour somewhere or other for separation.

Of the *Contemporary*—again an excellent number—and the *National*, we have left ourselves scanty room to speak. The very interesting question, "Why Have the Yeomanry Perished?" is dealt with in an exhaustive fashion by Mr. Rae. Their disappearance is of very recent date, for whatever may have hap-

pened in single counties the number of small freeholders throughout England in 1820 was probably as great as at any period in our history, and the causes of their extinction seem to have been mainly economical, the land-hunger of rich capitalists on the one hand, and on the other the greater cost of living which forbade the possibility of return to the thrifty and even penurious lives of the last century. Yet though the small freeholder is scarcely known now outside Lincolnshire, Mr. Rae believes in his resuscitation. But the yeoman of the future will come from the farm-labourer class, and not from the present race of tenant farmers.—Mr. Forbes contributes a sprightly paper on "Social Characteristics of Australia," where life among the very rich (and of such there are very many) observes a happy mean between the stately but joyless grandeur of the English magnate and the feverish thirst for display of the American, and where the women are intellectual and well-read without ever becoming "blue-stockings."—Mr. Proctor contributes some interesting notes of former "Earth Movements in Java;" Mr. Traill a very thoughtful study of "Samuel Richardson."—M. Monod's "Contemporary Life and Thought in France" treats this month rather of literature than politics, and in politics chiefly of the prospects of the Royalists under the headship of the Count de Paris. The *National*, too, is readable and varied. To the question "Are Parliamentary Institutions in Danger?" a "Retired Politician" answers "Yes," and that because of the servility of members. The plans for the next Session are laid before public meetings in the Recess, and members of the party will vote against them at their peril. If this goes on our ancient Parliament will soon become a simple wind gauge to register the force of the *aura popularis*.—Mr. Raikes sharply criticises "The New Law of Elections," and Mr. Staples brings convincing figures to show that the Irish Nationalists are really backed by a small minority of the electoral body, and that a re-distribution of seats, according to population, would reduce Mr. Parnell's followers by a half.—Pure literature is well represented by Mr. T. E. Kebbel's "Miss Austen and George Eliot," and Mr. Grant's clever study of that most popular (in his own country) of German novelists, Gottfried Keller.—But of all the papers the most practically interesting is Mr. Kay-Robinson's prediction ("The Era of the Torpedo") of the part torpedo boats will play in sea-fights and bombardments when everything is wrapped in smoke. Two curious stories of what happened unexpectedly at Cherbourg in 1880 and off Spezzia in 1882, are striking instances of what might easily occur in one of "the decisive battles of the world."

The *Scottish* for September is somewhat dull. "Scotland in 1707"—in the twilight, that is to say, before the dawn of the development which followed on the Union—is, however, very readable, and the summaries of foreign periodicals as usual a most useful feature in the review.

English and American writers contribute almost equally to a pleasantly varied number of the *North American*. Among the former Mr. F. Harrison's skilful classification of "Histories of the French Revolution" is the most attractive, though Carlyle might shiver in his grave to hear his work described as a poem, a literary picture, a sermon, but not a history—in fact, as a narrative of the constructive work of the Revolution, "one of the most rickety though showy gigs in the universe of letters."—Professor Young writes interestingly on "Astronomical Collisions;" and Dr. Hale complains in "Social Forces in America" that Englishmen who read novels like "Democracy" cannot, or will not, understand that neither Washington nor New York are capitals as London and Paris are, and that the sketches of the novelist are sketches of a class, but not of a class which rules the country. Dr. Hale seems to ignore the fact that, though few Americans even read the debates at Washington, the "private bill" legislation there, to use our English phrase, affects vast interests all over the country.

In taking up the *English Illustrated Magazine*—Messrs. Macmillan's new and wonderful sixpenny worth—we turn at once to the illustrations rather than the text. And in these the European engraver falls no way short of his American rival. The heads by W. Quick, Th. Kneser, and Lacour, which accompany a paper on "Rossetti's Influence in Art," are possibly the best, and next to these the clever sketches by Harry Furniss of Judges and Counsel in the New Law Courts. The ornamental borders, reproduced from sixteenth-century designs, are very tasteful, and the general get-up in perfect keeping with the engravings. The letter-press, too, is quite up to the average.—"From the Old Law Courts to the New"—a paper rich in fresh and brightly told particulars of English Law and its various abiding-places—pleases us most.—Professor Huxley treats in the plenitude of scientific knowledge of that always interesting mollusc, the oyster; while fiction makes an excellent beginning with a new serial by Miss Yonge—"The Armourer's Apprentices," a tale of pre-Reformation days in England.

In *Temple Bar* are two admirable articles—a charming memoir, based on personal recollections, of vain, eccentric, *spirituel* "Berlioz," and a very fair and able estimate, from a Conservative point of view, of "The Character of Lord Beaconsfield." The writer is probably correct in holding that when Disraeli found himself at last at the head of a real Parliamentary majority he had lost something of his former nerve, and had been too long accustomed to lead weak minorities. His greatest error was allowing himself to be hampered by the disastrous presence of Lord Derby at the Foreign Office.

In *Longman's* Mr. Payn's "Thicker Than Water" is brought with some ingenuity at the last moment to the conclusion which habitual novel-readers love best.—Bret Harte's "Carquinez Woods" ends too: more quickly, yet not before the *toujours pensive* of the wild humours and wilder passions of the backwoods has begun to pall upon the jaded palate.—Mr. Freeman completes his amusing paper upon "Titles," with further instances of their origin and their perversion, all illustrative of the popular love for a handle to one's name, be it only the French "Sieur," or the plain English "Mr."

In the *Cornhill*, a wild weird tale of a young witch-wife, who has a magic ointment, which makes wings to grow upon her shoulders, and so disports herself at night with her dark sisterhood, is told with some power, though not enough to preserve the sense of illusion, even for a page, especially when the date is given "Buenos Ayres, 1829." A paper on Mrs. Opie, and another "On Being Pilled"—at a club of course, not at the doctor's—are fair specimens of the padding which the editor now substitutes for the third and fourth "complete" stories of the earlier numbers.

Merry England, with a memoir of Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt and some notes upon "The Yellow Trade"—the clippers and coiners—"of the last century;" *Colburn's United Service*; the *Army and Navy*, with a sharp critique on the excess of mathematics in the curriculum of the Royal Naval College; *Modern Thought*; *Tinsley, London Society*; the *Argosy*; *All the Year Round* are well up to the average. In *Chambers* is a useful paper on "The Advantage of Keeping Goats," and a prettily-told story, "A Poor Little Life," very readable for the simple pathos of the plot and the sketches of society in Jamaica at the present day.

Cassell's Magazine of Art gives for its frontispiece a striking reproduction in monochrome of Mr. Burne-Jones's "Cupid's Hunting Field." A pleasant paper on "The Lower Thames," with some extremely good engravings of "Cheyne Walk," "Putney Bridge," &c.; a short notice by Mr. Hannay of Goya's "Pictures of the Bull-Ring;" and an article on "American Pictures in the Salon," are all interesting.—Under the title of "A Sculptor's Home," Miss Zimmern introduces curious outsiders to the studio and gallery of Hamo Thornycroft.

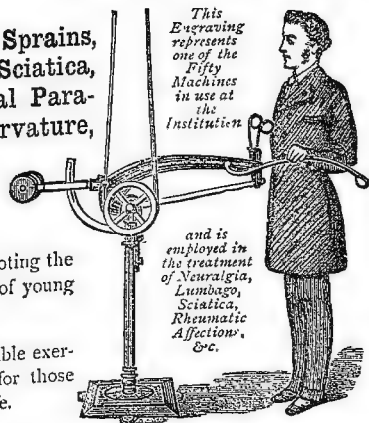
In *Paris Illustrée* are a number of reproductions of favourite pictures in the new Triennial Exhibition.

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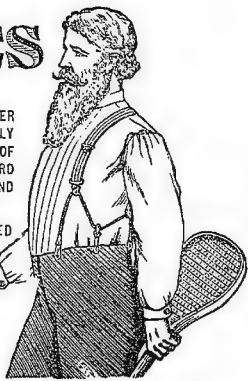
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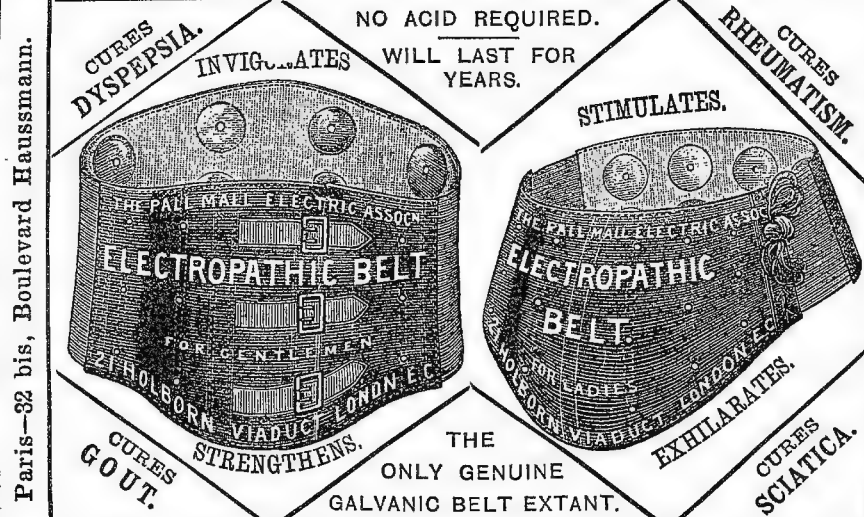
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THE "TORTOISE" "S.C." HEATING STOVES.
BURN COKE.
Will heat a Bedroom or a Church.
Prices from £1 to £6.
SOLD BY IRONMONGERS.
Makers:
C. PORTWAY & SON, HALSTEAD, ESSEX.

BRITANNIA & Co., ENGINEERS' Tool Makers, COLCHESTER, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF LATHES TO THE BRITISH & GOVERNMENT
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR ANATELON.
Attention to the Lathes as shown
C. & Co.
No. 15, Strong Screw-cutting Lathes, with 22 change wheels.
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FURNISH THROUGHOUT (REGD.).

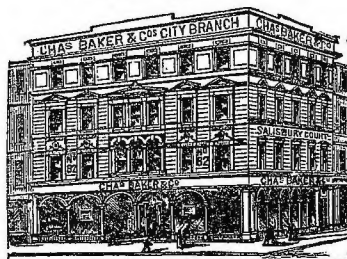
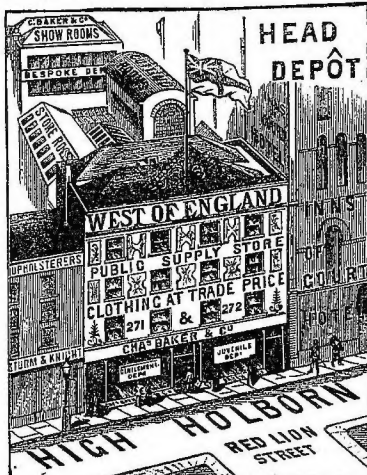
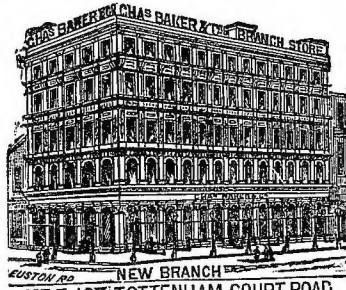
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Crown Derby China
Tea and Breakfast
Services.OETZMANN and CO.'s New
Registered Design, the "STELLA"
manufactured at the CROWN
PORCELAIN WORKS, DERBY,
exclusively for O. and CO., is most
artistic in shape, design, and colouring,
and of the high quality and
finish for which these celebrated
Works are noted, whilst the prices
are no higher than are often
charged for lower qualities.TEA SERVICE of 28 Pieces in New Brown, Deep Blue, Cornelian, Emerald Green, and Neutral Tint, with Burnished Gold Line and Edges,
at 8s. 6d. Coloured Illustrations post free on application. A small Specimen Cup and Saucer in any of the above colours forwarded safely packed and
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

REGISTRY of HOUSES to be LET or SOLD, TOWN and COUNTRY. Particulars free on application.

OETZMANN & CO.
HAMPSTEAD ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.
CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING,
DRAPERY, FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
CHINA, GLASS, ETC., ETC.**ATKINSON'S
BLACK SILK
POPLIN**By Special Warrant to
Her Majesty, 1837.
PATTERNS POST FREE.ONE DRESS OR MORE CARRIAGE PAID IN UNITED
KINGDOM. PARCELS FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WORLD. SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
"Any lady who has possessed one of Messrs. Atkinson's Poplins
knows from experience that no amount of wear ever gives them
the shiny and greasy appearance indigenous to so many silken
fabrics."—*Le Follet.***R. ATKINSON AND CO., 31 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.**TEN MEDALS.
SIX ROYAL APPOINTMENTS.
RICH BROCHE, SATIN
and MOIRE POPLINS IN
BLACK, also all the leading
colours in Plain, Broche, and Moire. A. and CO. sell nothing
but their own manufacture, and can therefore guarantee wear,
A. & CO. are receiving many letters from purchasers expressing
perfect satisfaction. Prices from 5s. 6d. to 70s. 6d. per yd. 24 in. wide.
BLACK SILK POPLIN is equal in appearance and much
superior in wear to the best Black Silk; relatively cheaper, and can
be worn in or out of mourning.

OPENED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE STORES.

Chas. Baker & Co's Stores**FOR GENTLEMEN'S
AND BOYS'
CAUTION.**As several Firms are copying our
Advertisements to deceive the public,
and supply Inferior Goods at the
same list of prices, please note that
we have no Supply Stores out of
London, and have only three Depots,
as shown.**SPECIAL NOTICE.**As the small rate of profit on this Company's
system of business will not admit of extensive
advertising expenses, this PRICE LIST MAY
NOT APPEAR AGAIN; so please note
Addresses. Complete Price Lists and
Patterns Post Free to any part of the
World on application.**Gentlemen's and Boys'
NEW OVERCOATS
BY PARCEL POST**
without extra charge. Cash returned
if not approved.CITY BRANCH 82 FLEET ST.
(Near Ludgate Circus).271 & 272, HIGH HOLBORN
(City Side of Inns of Court Hotel).**COMPLETE PRICE LISTS,**
PATTERNS OF CLOTH, with easy Self-
Measurement Forms, sent post-free to any
part of the world.
For the convenience of our Colonial and
Foreign Customers, all other goods, as well as
Clothing, will be sent out to them at Whole-
sale Trade Price from the Export Department.137 & 138, EUSTON ROAD
(Corner of Euston Road).**HOSIERY, SHIRTS, HATS,
BOOTS ETC.
AT TRADE PRICE
RULES.**

1. GOODS to be paid for in CASH, on or before delivery (UNLESS a DEPOSIT ACCOUNT is opened, as at other Stores).
2. No TICKETS required. No Commissions charged.
3. All GOODS NOT APPROVED are exchanged, or the Cash returned, as the Customer desires. If made to order, it makes no difference in this respect, the only exception being if worn or damaged.
4. Country Parcels Carriage Paid.
5. Cash Deposits received from regular Customers, and 5 per cent. interest allowed on same until used for purchase of Goods.

Should any complaint be necessary, please address the Firm, marked "PRIVATE," and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Country Cheques to be crossed BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and CO. Money Orders payable at Head Post Office.

**GENTLEMEN'S
MORNING COAT
AND VEST.**
24/9, 29/6, 39/6.
To Order,
39/6, 49/6.**GENTLEMEN'S
LEINSTER
OVERCOATS.**
19/11, 24/6, 29/6, 39/6.
To Order,
29/6, 34/6, 39/6, 49/6.**Superior All Wool Flannel Shirts.**
GENTLEMEN'S, 3s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., 8s. 11d.
**BOYS', 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., according
to size.****YOUTHS'
TWEED
SUITS.**
8/11, 10/9,
12/11, 16/11,
19/11, 24/6.**BOYS'
SULTAN
SUITS.**
2/11, 3/11,
4/11, 5/11,
8/11, 10/9,
12/11, 14/11.**BOYS'
OVERCOATS.**
3/11, 4/11,
5/11, 6/11,
8/11, 10/9,
12/11, 14/11.**BOYS'
CAPE
OVERCOATS.**
3/11, 4/11,
5/11, 6/11,
8/11, 10/9,
12/11, 14/11.**GENTLEMEN'S
CHESTERFIELD
OVERCOATS.**
16/11, 19/11, 24/6,
29/6, 34/6, 39/6.
To order, 29/6 to 59/6.**Superior White Shirts (Linen Fronts).**
GENTLEMEN'S, 2s. 11d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d.
**BOYS', 2s. 6d., 2s. 11d., according
to size.****BOYS'
JERSEY
SUIT.**
3/11, 5/11,
8/11.
Cap included.**BOYS'
NORFOLK
SUITS.**
8/11, 12/11,
14/11, 16/11,
19/11, 24/6.**"ROYAL NAVY"
SUIT.**
9/11, 12/11, 18/11.
These can be had
with Trousers or
Knickerbockers.**YOUTHS'
OVERCOATS.**
10/9, 12/11, 16/11,
19/11, 24/6,
29/6, 34/6.**TRAVELLING
ULSTERS.**
39/6, 44/6, 60s.
To Order,
49/6, 59/6.**GENTLEMEN'S
TWEED SUITS.**
18/11, 24/6,
29/6, 39/6.
To Order,
39/6, 49/6.**HATS AT TRADE PRICE.**

3 1/2 CADET CAPS, 1/6. BOYS' COASTGUARD HATS, 2/6, 3/6. BOYS' SAILOR CAPS, 2/6. YOUTH'S FELT HATS, 1/11, 2/6, 3/6, 4/11, 5/11. GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, No. 1 shape, 1/11, 2/11, 4/11, 5/11. GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS, Newest shapes, 6/11, 8/11, 10/9, 12/6.

WINTER HOSIERY AT TRADE PRICE.

Gentlemen's Half-Hose,	1/10, 1/11, 1/12	MERINO.
Pants & Drawers,	1/11, 2/11, 3/11	LAMBSWOOL.
Under Vests,	1/11, 2/11, 3/11	1/1, 1/6, 1/11
Boys' Half-Hose—Merino,	9/12, 1s., 1s. 3/4d.	2/11, 3/6, 4/11
Cotton,	6/12, 9/12, 1s., 1s. 3/4d.	2/6, 2/11, 3/11
Boys' Cashmere Hose for Knicker Suits,	1s. 3d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 4d.	

BOOTS at TRADE PRICE.

CHILDREN'S, 2/6, 3/3, 4/11. GIRLS', 3/11, 5/11, 6/11. BOYS', 4/11, 5/11, 6/11. LADIES', 7/11, 8/11, 10/9, 12/11. GENTLEMEN'S, 6/11, 8/11, 10/9, 12/11, 16/11.

LIBERTY'S SPECIALITIES.**IN ART DRESS FABRICS.****AUTUMN DRESSES.**

LIBERTY'S UMRITZA CASHMERE.—This exquisite and fashionable material can now be had in a constantly changing variety of rare colours.

LIBERTY'S UMRITZA CASHMERE is made in two qualities. Price 21s. and 25s. per piece of 9 yards, 26 inches wide.

LIBERTY'S UMRITZA CASHMERE (REGISTERED). Invented and originated by Liberty and Co. Every piece should bear their name and registration mark.

LIBERTY'S UMRITZA CASHMERE is soft and warm, and can only be obtained at LIBERTY'S London House or their accredited Agents.

LIBERTY'S HANDKERCHIEFS, in an innumerable variety of rare and artistic colours. Complete Sets of Patterns Post Free.

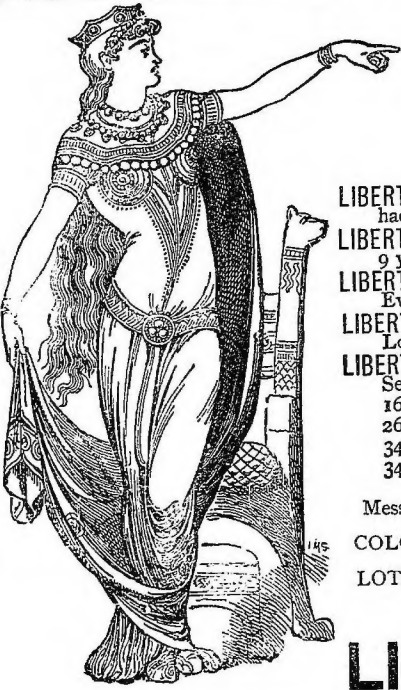
16 inches square, 1s. 6d. each, 8s. 6d. per box of six colours, as required.	Plain Colours.
26 inches square, 3s. 6d. each, 20s. per box of six colours, as required.	
34 inches square, 5s. 6d. each, 31s. 6d. per box of six colours, as required.	
34 inches square, 7s. 6d. each, 42s. per box of six colours, as required, printed.	

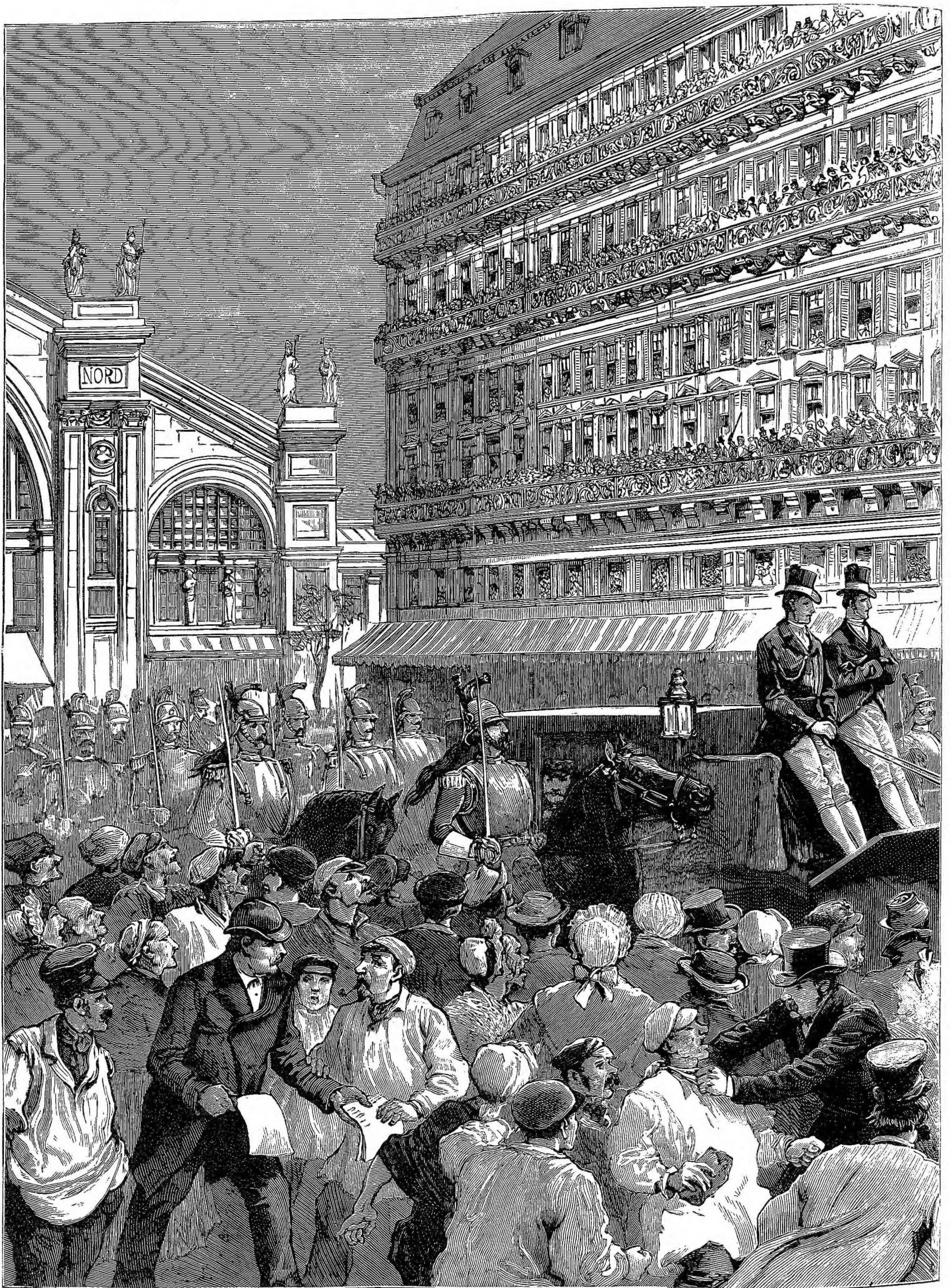
Messrs. Liberty and Co. beg to state,
COLOURED HANDKERCHIEFS
LOTUS BRAND.to avoid mistakes, that all their ART-
now bear their special registered

ALL PATTERNS POST FREE.

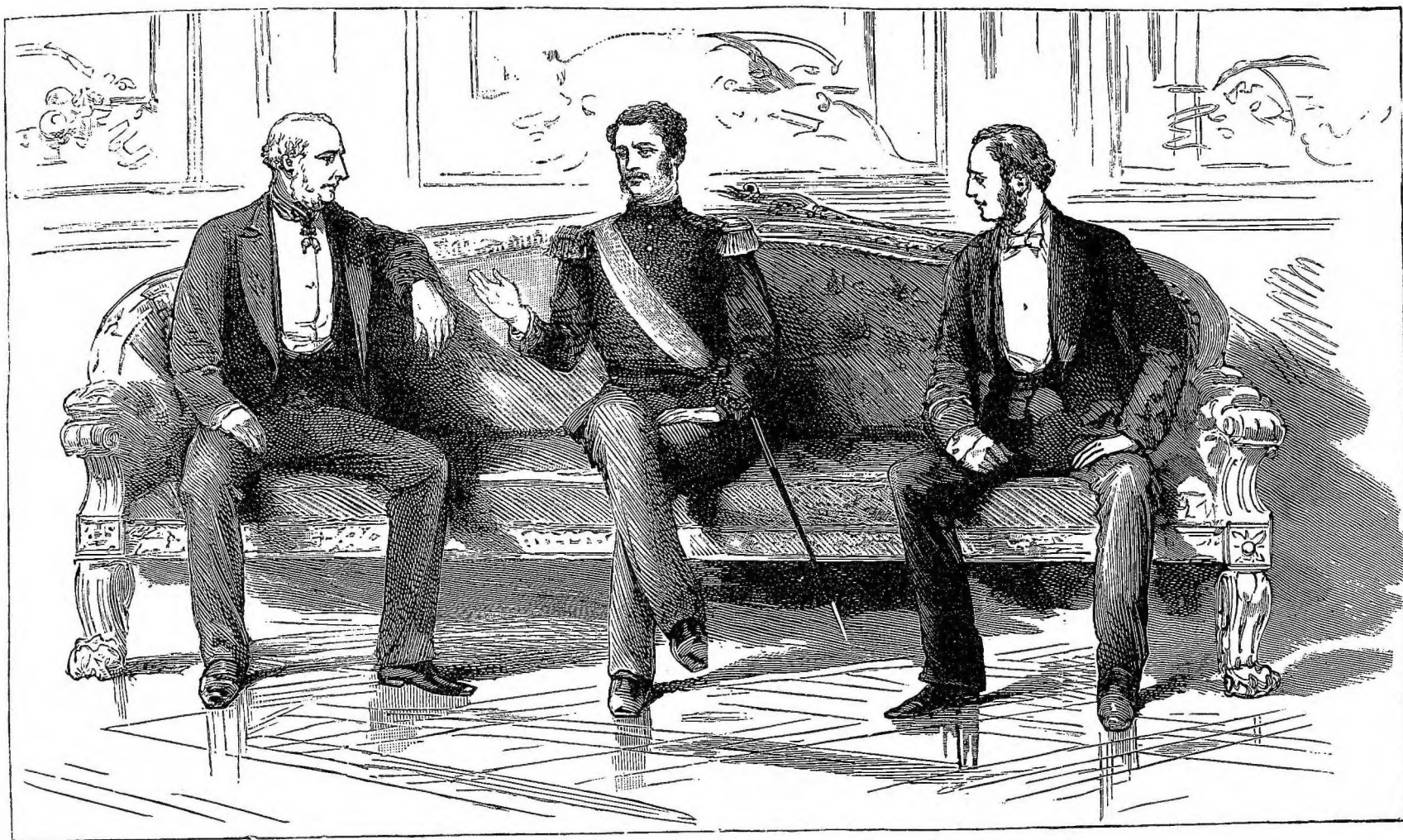
LIBERTY & CO.{ EAST INDIA HOUSE—FOR DRESSES & JEWELLERY
{ CHESHAM HOUSE—FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, & CURTAINS }

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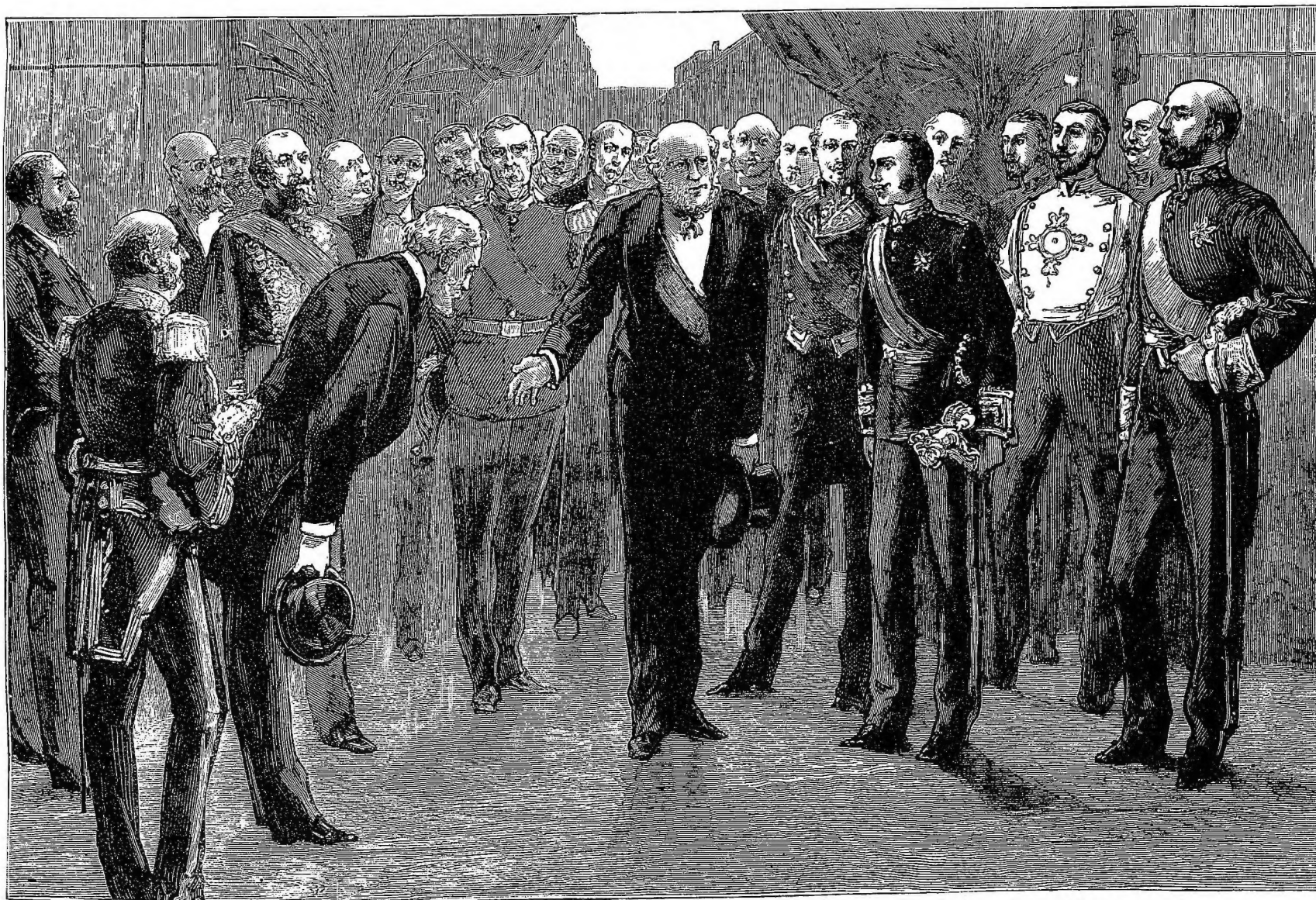
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THE ROYAL CARRIAGE LEAVING THE GARE DU NORD—THE MOB HOOTING THE KING



IN THE SMOKING-ROOM AT THE ELYSÉE PALACE



PRESIDENT GRÉVY AND THE FRENCH CABINET RECEIVING THE KING AT THE GARE DU NORD